THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872 | VOLUME IV---NUMBER 219

Evening Edition.

Price Five Cents

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.

☞ See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.

Singing Class.

Professor C. C. Pratt will take charge of a singing class this afternoon at four o'clock, at the Christian Church. A thorough and systematic course of instruction in the science of music, both theoretical and practical, will be furnished all who feel an interest in musical culture.

Georgia News Items.

One house in Macon has sold 7,000 birds this winter.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

Columbus exhibits a chicken with one head, two bodies and four legs.—*Sun.*

The Milledgeville Building and Loan Association has been temporarily organized. Adolph Joseph, President.—*Federal Union.*

Mr. Andrew Sloan, recently appointed a special commissioner for the examination of Southern claims in Savannah, has resigned.—*Advertiser.*

Samuel Barnett, Esq., State Agricultural Society's Commissioner, will address the people of Baldwin during February court week.—*Southern Recorder.*

Miss M. A. Bouie, the Confederate soldiers' friend, has been appointed general traveling agent for the Confederate Monumental Association.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Thomasville and county can beat any other in the State in the number of babies, and especially twins, during February. The first plantings of Irish potatoes in Thomasville are coming up very nicely.—*Southern Enterprise.*

At the stockholders meeting of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, J. Millbank, M. R. Jessup, H. W. Gray, J. P. G. Porter, George H. Hazlehurst, L. N. Whittle, John Screven, H. P. Plant, and J. H. Hammon were elected Directors.

The Methodist Church in Albany has purchased a new organ. The steamboat Barnett came to Albany on Wednesday last. It has been several years since a steamer ventured upon Flint river as high as Albany. Blooms are becoming numerous on our peach trees.—*The Central City.*

Miss Laura Price, daughter of Mr. Quintus S. Price, of Fayette county, was found dead in Whitewater creek, on Tuesday evening last, near Price's old bridge. It is supposed that she drowned herself. On Monday last Mr. Q. S. Price, of Fayette county, shot Mr. Hubbard, who is an employee at Mr. Jesse Rawl's saw mill. Mr. Hubbard is not seriously hurt.—*Senoia Journal.*

Notwithstanding the bad, rainy weather, the work on the Griffin, Madison and Monticello Railroad is progressing, near fifteen miles being graded and ready for the iron. The City Council have sanctioned the issuing of $2,000 of bonds per mile for ten miles, and will issue at that rate till the city's subscription is paid.—*Daily News.*

On our trip we saw the celebrated Bullock farm—the house which has become almost as famous as the one "that Jack built." It is indeed, a mammoth concern, and is one of the monuments of the builder's shame and rascality. His wife, we learn, has paid off the debt against the farm and barn, and is mistress of the situation. A half a dozen or more two-horse plows were at work on the farm [illegible] make it pay if we suppose Mrs. [illegible] she can.—*Cartersville* [illegible]

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Q. S. Price, of Fayette county, shot a young man by the name of Hubbard, who had been paying his addresses to his daughter, much against the will of Mr. Price, who had frequently notified him to discontinue his visits, but without avail, as it seems the young lady was determined to marry him. On Monday morning Hubbard called at the house of Price, and after a few words passed between them, the latter stepped into his room, got his gun and emptied its contents into the body of the former, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The young lady seeing what had been done, went to Whitewater creek, close by, jumped in and was drowned. Her body was found on Tuesday evening near Price's old bridge. These are the facts as we have them.—*Griffin Star.*

An extensive cabinet of ores and minerals from Northwestern Georgia and Northeastern Alabama, arrived in Savannah on the 21st instant, by the Central Railroad. They are in charge of Major W. G. Atkins and Col. R. Crawford, delegates from the Georgia Geological and Mining Bureau to the Convention. The anniversary of the birth of Washington is to be appropriately celebrated in Savannah on the 22d instant. The Agricultural Convention of Georgia will meet that day. There is to be a grand tournament of the Savannah Sabre Club. Washington Steam Fire Company, No. 9, are to have their anniversary celebration and in the evening a sumptuous collation. A cricket match and base ball game are to be played. In addition to this the Chatham Artillery will celebrate their 86th anniversary with a magnificent supper at the Marshall House, and the members of the Savannah Turn-Verein will give a grand masquerade ball at their hall.—*Savannah News.*

South Carolina News Items.

Sumter is building a new town hall.

There are twenty-two military prisoners now confined in the York jail.

The Times is the title of a Democratic paper just started at Orangeburg.

The grand jury of Union county recommend that the poor house be abolished.

Greenville is moving to have railroad connection with Ashville, North Carolina.

It is thought that Bishop Lynch of this State will succeed the late Archbishop Spaulding.

The Town Council of Abbeville have voted five hundred dollars to assist in furnishing a fire company.

Ninety-three feet of Dieller's bridge, over Big Lynch's Creek was washed away by the freshet last week.

The dwelling house of Samuel Stevenson, of Marion county) was burned on the 20th instant. Loss $3,000.

Two car loads of corn were at Charleston last week, that were loaded in Chicago and came through without breaking bulk.

One hundred and sixteen thousand and five hundred dollars were deposited in the Yorkville branch of the Citizen's Saving Bank during the month of January.

Janauschek appeared as Lady Dedlock and Hortense, her French waiting maid, in Chesney Wold, an adaptation of a portion of Charles Dickens' Bleak House, at the Charleston theater on the 21st instant.

The reception of Janauschek, the famous tragedienne, in Charleston on Monday night was an unusually enthusiastic one, and something unprecedented in that city, the receipts footing up $1,800.

Personal.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas-Williams is at Fort Leavenworth, where her present husband has command.

Joe Jefferson's orange island promises a yield of two hundred barrels of oranges this season.

Horace Greeley is said to be in retirement at present, pondering the great question, "will Cundurango explode?"

Six thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars was the biggest house Nilsson drew in New York.

Dr. Trush, of San Francisco, brought suit against Laura D. Fair for several thousand dollars, as fees for medical service. The jury gave him $312, out of which he paid court fees.

Danville, Indiana, contains the weightiest Odd Fellow in the State. He was initiated into the lodge at that place a few weeks ago, and weighs 500 pounds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Senator Hamlin from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for the steamers between New Orleans and the Mexican ports.

House proceedings unimportant.

Granville's note has been received. Fish is preparing an answer which will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, February 23.—The Georgia Agricultural Society convened with 300 delegates. The session will last three days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The show windows of Mr. Johnson, Grand Master of the American Protestant Association, were smashed by unknown persons.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—The Labor Convention nominated David H. Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.

The Prohibition Convention nominated Jas. Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice-President.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 23.—Delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 23.—The Republican Convention expresses confidence in Grant, but pledges the party to a nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 23.—Captain Elpeny, of the ship City of Halifax, from Charleston for Liverpool, which was stranded in Caernaroon Bay, is not blameless, but the certificate is temporarily withdrawn.

Passing Events.

Springfield, Mass., has distinguished itself by electing Miss Williams to the responsible office of city physician.

Strasburg University, where Goethe took his doctor's degree one hundred years ago, is reopened.

Janauschek's gross receipts for one week, in Richmond, amounted to $6,000. This was the most successful season ever known in that city.

Olive Logan delivered a series of three lectures in Memphis last week. The ladies attended every night to see if she wore the same dress each time.

Howard University has property to the amount of $2,000,000 within the corporate limits of Cambridge, and the Cambridge authorities want to tax it.

The last year's pecan crop in Texas is estimated at over one million of bushels for export, which will realize to that State several millions of dollars.

A man in Robertson county, Texas, has forty-one living children. Sixteen of them served in the same company in a Confederate regiment. He is now living with his eighth wife.

RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.—Very few of the railroads of this country which are fully in operation do not carry mails, and, therefore, the mileage of railroad mail route is an entirely trustworthy if not a complete index to the railroad mileage of the country. The report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, gives the length of the railroad mail routes at that time, [illegible] miles which is considerably less would indicate. On these routes mails were carried an aggregate of 55,557,048 miles—something more than half the distance between the earth and the sun. The cost of transportation was $5,724,979, or about 10.30 cents per mile. This is a very little less than the cost per mile for transporting mails other than by rail or steamboat; but it should be remembered that the mails by the latter routes are many times larger than the others, in many cases requiring an entire car, while a pair of saddle bags are amply sufficient for the routes by common roads.

The steamboat routes, it may surprise many to learn, were two-fifths as long as the rail routes, being 20,334 miles long; but this includes we suppose, the various ocean routes to foreign countries. By these, mails were carried 4,664,778 miles at a cost of $16 58 cents per mile.

The increase in railroad routes during the year reported amounted to 6,107 miles; during the previous year to 4,190 miles; and during the year ending June 30, 1868, to 3,519 miles.—*Railroad Gazette.*

THE CITY OF VAILED WOMEN.—The City of the Vailed Women, in Siam, is a city numbering nine thousand inhabitants, all of whom are women. One thousand of these are considered royal, and the remainder are their servitors. Women blacksmiths, jewelers, merchants, and manufacturers, are spoken of, and also women sentinels, soldiers, judges and executioners. The young prince, who was under the educational influence and training of an English teacher for six years, is now "Supreme King of Siam." He has recently decreed the abolition of slavery throughout the Empire, thereby emancipating fifteen millions of slaves, nearly four times the number made free by our late war. Doubtless the judicious moral tuition of the patient little Englishman is evidenced by this enlightened and christian policy.

EXTRAVAGANT PRINTING BILLS.—The New Orleans Picayune says:

"The heaviest printing bill on record in this State, the sum and substance of all the printing bills, we find in the auditor's report for the year 1871. The New Orleans Republican has the most formidable bill of all. Its bill for printing for State and parish for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 is $675,668. County printers, small republican organs, also come in for a handsome share of Louisiana tax-money. Their bills amount to $465,213. Great organs and little organs, $1,140,881."

A SNUG OFFICE.—The Indian Viceroyalty is the highest office which can be held by a British subject. The salary of one hudred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum is at least doubled by extra allowances and grants. The office is usually held for six years, during which time the occupant is expected to have realized a large fortune, besides literally living *en prince.* It is very probable that Lord Mayo's widow will receive a large pension from the crown, with an English peerage, to descend on her death to her eldest son, now Earl of Mayo, who was twenty-one last July.

☞ Alphonse Karr, the gardener poet, has offered a *bon mot* to the world. He was lately present at a banquet given by the disciples of Hahneman. Toasts were given to the health of every medical celebrity by everybody, when the president remarked; "Monsieur Karr, you have not proposed the health of any one." The poet rose and modestly replied, "I propose the health of the sick."

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 23; Orleans 23½; sales 330 bales.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn a shade lower and dull. Pork dull; new mess $14 12a14 15. Lard heavy at 9⅛a9⅜. Turpentine unchanged at 88. Rosin firm at $4 80 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks dull. Gold firm at 10⅜. Money easy at 6. Governments dull but steady. Exchange—long 9⅛; short 10⅛.

LIVERPOOL, February 23, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 11⅛a11¼; Orleans 11½; sales 10,000 bales; sales for the week 97,000; exports 6,000; speculations 20,000; stock 566,000; American 308,000; receipts 100,000; American 78,000; actual exports 8,000.

LATER.—Stock afloat 499,000 bales; American 160,000.

LONDON, February 23, noon.—Consols 92⅝. Bonds 91⅛.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 56f 87c. Specie has increased to one million and a quarter.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, February 23, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Business active. Cotton dull at 21⅞a21¼ cents.

FINANCIAL.—The buying price of gold is 109 and the selling price 111. Exchange buying at par; selling ¼c premium. Silver—buying 103; selling 106. Seven per cent. bonds of the city of Atlanta 72a75, eight per cent. 83a85. Six per cent. bonds of the State of Georgia 70a72; seven per cent. 82a85. State of Tennessee bonds—old 65; new 65. State of Alabama bonds—five per cent. 65; do. eight interest 90. Georgia Railroad stock 98a$1. Georgia Railroad bonds 97a$1. Macon and Western Railroad stock $1 05a1 07. Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad stock 93a95; do. bonds 98a$1. Atlanta National Bank stock $1 10.

CORN.—White 95. Mixed and yellow 92½a93.

Wheat—White $1 85a$1 90; red $1 75a$1 85.

Oats are in demand at 70a75.

Rye in nominal demand at $1 20a$1 25.

Barley nominal at 90a$1.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 8a8½; clear rib sides, 7⅞a8; shoulders 6½. Joles 4½.

BACON—Clear sides 9a9½; clear rib sides 8½a9 shoulders 7½a8.

HAMS—Plain 13a14; sugar-cured 15.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are firm at 14 for A; 13½ for Extra C; 13 for Yellow C; 12a12½ for tierces. Soap, 6½a10c. Candles—full weights 21½. Tallow 7. Salt $2 15; Virginia, $2. Pepper 25. Ginger, 15. Starch 7½a8½c. Brown. New Orleans Syrup 60a65. Molasses, 36. Corn Meal, 95a97½. Rice 9½c. Rio Coffee 23a25; Java 33a35. Cheese, factory, 17a17½. Irish potatoes, eating $4a$4 50; seed, $5 00a$5 50 per barrel. Onions $4 50 a$5 50.

HAY AND COW FEED.—Clover and Timothy Hay $1 65a1 80 per 100 lbs. Wheat bran $1 40. Stock meal 90a95c. Oil meal $35 per ton. Baled shucks $1 75 per 100 pounds. Baled oats $1 75 per 100 lbs.

LARD—Buckets, 12½; cans, 11a11½; tierces, 10½a11.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs 22a24. Country butter, well worked 25; Tennessee 20a22½ Chickens 27½a28.

FLOUR.—Market active with advancing tendency for high grades. We quote Superfine at $7a7 50; Extra 7 50a800; Family 9; Fancy $10a10 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ kegs $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag 2 85; buck, 3 00.

DRY GOODS.—Allens 11½; Sprague 11½; Pacific 11a11½; Lancaster 11a11½; Wamsutta 9½; Amoskeag 10½; Tickings 10½a20c; Cottonades 18a35.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common 55a60; good 75a90; fine to choice $1a1 50.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown shirtings 7-8 12; 3-4 10; 4-4 14; bleached shirtings 3-4 9a11½; 7-8 17; brown drills 14; checks 15; Montour osnaburgs 14; Trous 16; yarns $1 60 Roswell factory $1 60; Columbus shirting 7-8 12; 4-4 14.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00 a1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robison County 1 50a3 50; Cognac Brandy [illegible] Jamaica Rum [illegible] 1 50a6 00. Scotch 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter 3 00 French Brandy 4 50a12 00. Wine—Southland Company's Native Sherry 15 00; White and Red 12 00; Sparkling 20 00 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, peeled, 8a10c. per pound; unpeeled 4c.

Georgia Banking & Trust Co.,

No. 4 Wall Street, Kimball House.

Capital $500,000 00 Paid in $125,000 00.

LIST of stockholders (who are individually liable to depositors)—M. G. Dobbins, A. Austell, H. Banks, J. M. Ball, B. J. Wilson, V. R. Tommey, A. B. Meriam, J. M. Harwell, Z. A. Rice, W. P. Patillo, Meador & Bros., J. H. Lowe, John Lynch, J. H. Goldsmith, Wm. Kidd, J. H. Mecaslin, Geo. E. Smith, L. M. Smith, J. W. Stewart, J. D. Cunningham, J. H. Dent.

feb9—3md 6m

David McBride,

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES,

Phaetons, Rockaways, Buggies,

LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, ETC.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of the above named vehicles. Also, a large stock of

HARNESS.

DEFY COMPETITION

In regard to quality or price.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Give me a trial.

DAVID McBRIDE,

sep23—d6m—dec19-d3m 35 Decatur Street.

Cast and Steel Turn and SUBSOIL PLOWS.

HARROWS OF THE BEST PATTERNS.

PLOW EXTRAS OF ALL KINDS.

IRON AXLES AND THIMBLE SKIN WAGONS.

ROAD SCOOPS, FIELD ROLLERS,

WHEEL-BARROWS, OX-YOKES,

WHIPPLE TREES, CORN SHELLERS, CAHOON'S BROAD CAST SEED SOWERS, TELEGRAPH, NATIONAL, EUREKA, GALE'S COPPER STRIP and OTHER FORAGE CUTTERS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, BARK MILLS, VIBRATOR AND THERMOMETER CHURNS, And other Implements and Machinery, too numerous to mention. A full stock at

ECHOLS & WILSON'S,

nov12—dtf Broad Street (by the Bridge.

Southern Terra Cotta Works.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta work, of the most approved patterns and designs. They will make it to the interest of all parties wishing articles in their line to call on them and encourage their new enterprise, and will guarantee to furnish such articles at lower rates than they can be obtained at any other manufactory in the Southern country. Window Caps, Flower Vases, Fountains, Brackets, Medallions, etc. ALL SIZES VITRIFIED STONE SEWER PIPE always on hand.

All are especially invited to call and see our works. Samples to be seen at the factory on old Race Track street, near Barracks.

P. PELLEGRINI,

april16—d1m E. GIORGI.

FOR SALE.

NO. 2 DIEBOLD & KIENZLE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. Full diagrams of these safes can be seen at the agency, 17 Whitehall street. None better, none safer, none cheaper. For sale at manufacturers' prices, 17 Whitehall street Atlanta, Georgia. L. B. DAVIS, Agent.

feb16—1m

CATALOGUES GOTTEN UP IN THE MOST approved style THE CONSTITUTION office.

Undertakers.

[redacted]

GROOMES & REECE,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN FIRST-CLASS METALLIC and WOODEN BURIAL CASES and CASKETS. Will attend promptly to all FUNERALS in city or surrounding country, with FINE HEARSES, including a beautiful Hearse for children. Can be found at any hour, either night or day, at their Establishment, No. 29 Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Orders by Telegraph attended to promptly.

Special attention given to Disintering, Removing and Shipping of Bodies. dec31—dly

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,

[redacted]

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in all kinds of

Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Coffins.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Burial Cases, etc. Will give personal attention to funerals, in the city or country, with a first-class HEARSE. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,

Office, 68 Whitehall Street,

Warehouse, Luckie Street, near Walton Springs.

jan21—d3m

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1802.

PUBLISHED BY

HARDEE & SCUDDER.

CHAS. S. HARDEE. HENRY W. SCUDDER.

Terms—Invariably in Advance:

One Year	$10 00
Six Months	5 00
Monthly	1 00

The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday morning.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

One Year	$2 00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, First Insertion	$1 00
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A square is ten measured lines of Nonpareil type ☞ All advertisements ordered to be inserted weekly in daily paper, or in weekly edition, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion, except when varied by special contract.

The Republican

Is the oldest newspaper in the South, and is earnestly devoted to her interests. It contains all the latest news, by telegraph and by letter, on all subjects of general interest—Commercial, Agricultural, Scientific and Miscellaneous—thereby adapting it to every class of the reading public. No pains or expense shall be spared to maintain its reputation as a first-class paper in every respect.

☞ SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

feb2—dtf

NEW HOTEL,

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18—dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion, or want of action in the Liver, causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz:

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.

Jno. Gill Shorter, ex Governor of Alabama.

Gen. John B. Gordon.

R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga.

are among the hundreds of whom we can refer to.

Price, $1.00. By mail, postage prepaid, $1.25. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Macon, Georgia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

april22—d&w1y

COTTON STATES

Life Insurance Company!!

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CAPITAL $500,000!

OWNED at Home, and Company managed by some of our best Financiers.

Over 2,500 Policies Issued Since June 1st, 1869.

The only Company doing business in the South that has

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Deposited with the authorities of the State of Georgia for the Protection of Policy Holders.

Policies upon all the Various Plans of Insurance Issued.

A Loan of 33 per cent. of the Premium given when Desired

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Restrictions as to Residence or Travel. Strictly a Home Company, with its

CAPITAL AND INVESTMENTS AT HOME.

It appeals to those who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of Life Insurance to give it their patronage.

The time has arrived when every thoughtful man is disposed to make this wise provision for those dependent upon his life.

This company proposes to give all the advantages which are offered by foreign institutions of like character, with the opportunity of keeping the vast sums in our own midst, which are annually sent abroad.

People of the Cotton States, foster home enterprise.

Active & Energetic Agents Wanted

In every County and Town in the South.

Address, or call on WM. J. McGILL, Superintendent Agencies, Office, Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICERS:

WM. B. JOHNSON, President,

WM. S. HOLT, Vice President,

GEO. S. O'BEAR, Secretary,

JOHN W. BURKE, General Agent,

J. MERCER GREEN, Medical Examiner. oct18-tf

Echols & Wilson,

DEALERS in Agricultural Implements, and Machinery, Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds,

BROAD ST., ATLANTA, and

JACKSON ST. AUGUSTA, GA.,

nov11-dtf

WALLACE P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

jan28—d3m

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—All persons having demands against Francis D. Rigdon, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. January 25, 1872.

jan26—d1aw6w L. M. RIGDON, Adm'r.

Atlanta and New Orleans SHORT LINE! ALL RAIL!

(Except Transfer at Mobile.)

PASSENGERS FOR

Montgomery.

Selma, Mobile, Birmingham, and Tuskaloosa, Alabama.

MERIDIAN,

Jackson, Grenada, Vicksburg, Okolona, and Corinth, Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS,

Shreveport, Monroe, La., Jefferson, Galveston and all Points in Texas and Northern and Central Mississippi.

☞ LEAVING ☜

ATLANTA TWICE DAILY!!

At 6:50 o'clock, a. m., and at 7:00 o'clock, p. m.

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

Will make direct connections with the above named places. Trains run through to Montgomery without change.

98 Miles Shorter

To Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans than Blue Mountain, (via Kingston and Rome,) or any other route, and

288 Miles Shorter

Than by Chattanooga, Grand Junction and Corinth, to New Orleans and Galveston.

357 Miles Shorter

To Shreveport and Jefferson, Texas, than by Chattanooga and Memphis, avoiding 514 miles Mississippi River Steamboating.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 7 00 P. M., will arrive in Montgomery at 6 35 A. M., two hours and ten minutes earlier than via Blue Mountain Route.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 5 50 A. M., will arrive in Montgomery at 5 45, P. M., one hour and twenty-five minutes earlier than Blue Mountain Route.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 7 00 P. M., will arrive in Columbus at 4 10 next morning, 47 miles shorter than any other route to Selma, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg.

☞ Every attention paid to the comfort of Passengers. ☞ Baggage handled with care, and checked to all terminal points.

Fare as low as any other route. Through Tickets for sale at the office of the General Ticket Agent, in the Union Passenger Depot in Atlanta. Also, one thousand mile tickets for the accommodation of merchants and families, at reduced rates.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent.

W. J. HOUSTON,

General Passenger Agent.

oct1—dec20-dtf

THE RURAL SOUTHERNER,

THE BEST AND LARGEST

DOLLAR MONTHLY.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

IN the second column of figures after the names of publications, the regular subscription price of each is given. By special arrangement we are enabled to furnish the RURAL SOUTHERNER and any of the following publications at the price opposite in the first column, and the publishers of the SOUTHERNER will be responsible for the proper sending of papers with which we club.

Names of Papers clubbing with the Rural Southerner.	Subscription per annum for the Rural Southerner and the paper named	Price of subscription of the Paper alone.
DAILIES.		
Atlanta Constitution	$10 00	$10 00
Atlanta Sun	10 00	10 00
Atlanta New Era	10 00	10 00
Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel	10 00	10 00
Augusta Constitutionalist	10 00	10 00
Macon Telegraph and Messenger	10 00	10 00
Savannah News	10 00	10 00
WEEKLIES.		
Atlanta Constitution	2 50	2 00
Atlanta Sun	2 50	2 00
Atlanta Christian Index	3 00	3 00
Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel	3 00	3 00
Atlanta Plantation	3 00	3 00
Macon Telegraph and Messenger	3 00	3 00
Macon Southern Christian Advocate	3 00	3 00
N. Y. Moore's Rural New Yorker	3 00	3 00
New York World	2 25	3 00
New York Pomeroy's Democrat	2 50	2 00
New York Tribune	2 50	2 00
New York Sun	2 20	2 00
Albany, N. Y., Cultivator & Country Gentleman	1 70	1 00
Chicago Prairie Farmer	3 00	2 50
Boston Every Saturday	3 25	3 00
New York Hearth and Home	5 00	4 00
New York Scientific American	4 00	3 00
St. Louis Colman's Rural Worlds	3 50	2 00
Memphis Southern Farmer	2 50	2 00
MONTHLIES.		
Athens Southern Cultivator	2 50	2 00
Macon Farm and Home	2 50	2 00
Baltimore Maryland Farmer	2 00	1 00
New York American Agriculturalist	2 00	1 50
Charleston Rural Carolinian	2 00	2 50
Boston Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 00
New York—The Galaxy	4 00	4 00
Chicago Nat. Live Stock Journal	2 00	2 00
Augusta Farmer & Gardener (semi-monthly)	1 75	1 00

Address, ECHOLS & WILSON, Publishers, Atlanta, Ga.

dec15—dtf

To Merchants,

—IN—

CITY AND COUNTRY.

DOLLAR STORES!

—AND—

Fifty Cents Stores!

Stop, Think!

DO NOT SEND OFF YOUR ORDERS!

YOU CAN BUY JUST AS CHEAP FROM

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Immense lots of goods arriving every day FROM AUCTION.

Dolls, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

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dec16—dtf

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—AND—

SIX DIPLOMAS

WERE awarded to

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At the Fairs of Atlanta and Augusta this season. We keep full stock of everything in demand in our line, and sell at the lowest prices. Please call and examine. ECHOLS & WILSON,

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North Georgia Wide Awake!

I OFFER FOR SALE, in the town of Dalton, my Livery Stable Building and Three Lots fronting [illegible] feet and running back 100 feet, and one of the best wells on the place in Dalton. Also, 8 horses, 2 hacks, 2 buggies, 1 spring wagon, 2 saddles, and all the harness to the buildings and horses [illegible] all in good order. [illegible] the Court House, facing the Public Square. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere, or address me at Dalton, Ga., Post Office Box 104. Titles perfect—no incumbrance.

G. H. SNIDER,

jan24—dec22-dtf Dalton, Ga.

THE "ATLANTIC COAST LINE" FREIGHT ROUTE,

—VIA—

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA,

—TO AND FROM—

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston & all Eastern Cities,

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Over the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railways,

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AN entirely new line of independent connections from Tide-water at Wilmington, N. C., and Portsmouth Va., and of unbroken gauge from Wilmington, transporting Freight, without transfer or detention, to and from all interior points.

The management of this line presents its advantages to the Southern Public upon the assurance of careful and quick transportation, uniform rates with all competing lines, the lowest current insurance, and so perfect a system of Steamship connections at Northern Ports, as to enable Bills of Lading to be signed and goods forwarded daily, by one or the other of our routes over both of which EXPRESS TRAIN TRANSPORTATION is given to Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., there connecting with Fast Freight Schedules to terminal points.

Observe the Following Excellent Schedule of Connections

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With PHILADELPHIA—Annamessic Line, Tri-Weekly, Jno. S. Wilson, General Agent, 44 South 5th St., Philadelphia. Clyde & Company's Steamers, Semi-Weekly, Clyde & Co., Agents, 12th South De'aware Avenue, Philadelphia.

With NEW YORK—Old Dominion Steamship Company's Magnificent Steamers, Wyanoke, Niagara, Isaac Bell, Saratoga, Hatteras, Old Dominion, having a capacity of 13,000 bales of Cotton per week, leaving each port Tri-Weekly all the year round, and oftener if necessity demands. Freight received daily at 308 Broadway, 187 Greenwich Street, Pier 37 North River.

With BOSTON—Via Boston and Norfolk Steamship Company's Steamers, Leaving each port Tri-Weekly, E. Sampson, General Agent, 53 Central Warf Boston.

With these perfect Steamship Connections, Freights are not exposed to the risks of weather or Drayage Transfers; Through Bills Lading are issued to all points common to competing lines. Rates, Classifications, Shipping Directions, Tags, Stencil Plates, &c., furnished on application to the undersigned or Agents named. Mark your Goods via "Portsmouth and Wilmington," or via "Steamships to Wilmington," as you may prefer, and direct Bills of Lading to be forwarded to A. POPE, General Freight Agent, at Wilmington, N. C., and they will avoid all detention. The following Southern Agents of the Line can furnish all necessary information, as well also, Agents at all Railway Stations: T. C. JAMES, Traveling Agent, Columbia, S. C.; J. A. SADLER, Traveling Agent, Charlotte, N. C.; T. LYONS, Local Agent, Augusta, Ga.; A. C. LADD, Local Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; BEN MOCK, Southern Freight and Passenger Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

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feb4—dtf A. POPE, General Freight Agent.

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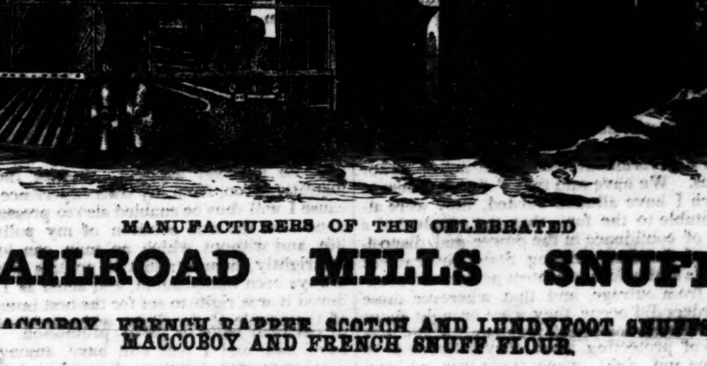

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133 WATER AND 85 PINE STREETS,

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Commission Merchants and Purchasers of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc

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Soluble Pacific Guano!

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

PRICE REDUCED!

$50, Cash; $57, Time, without Interest.

NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

THIS GUANO is well known in the Cotton States, from EXPERIENCE in its use for SIX YEARS past. It has acquired, after thorough trial under all conditions of season, a CHARACTER FOR RELIABLE excellence unsurpassed, and which cannot attach to Fertilizers of recent introduction.

In view of REDUCED COST of manufacture and the UNUSUAL FACILITIES of the Pacific Guano Company, this valuable Fertilizer is now sold at the prices, which, in conformity with the policy of the Company, to furnish the BEST FERTILIZER AT THE LOWEST COST, looking to large sales and small profits for compensation.

We warrant the stock in market this season, precisely the same in composition and quality as that heretofore sold, while IT IS IMPROVED IN CONDITION as to fineness and dryness.

For Specific Terms, apply to ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

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PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime for Composting with Cotton Seed, prepared under the Superintendence of DR. ST. JULIEN RAVENEL, Charleston, S. C.

PRICE REDUCED!

THIS article, as above stated, is prepared expressly for compounding with Cotton Seed. A compost made as directed in Printed Circulars, with an equal weight of this article and Cotton Seed, furnishes the Cotton Seed with the Soluble Phosphate, which is necessary to make it properly effective. The compost should be made from four to six weeks before planting time, in order that decomposition may take place, and should be applied at from 400 to 600 pounds per acre, or more. General experience for two years has shown this compost to be most economical and effective Fertilizer for Cotton and Corn. This acid Phosphate is now put into market at the Low Price of $32 00 per ton, cash, at $37 00 time without interest, at which rate every Planter can supply himself with a first class Fertilizer at a minimum outlay per acre.

For Specific Terms, on time, apply to ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

We have a large supply of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO and LAND PLASTER, at Low Prices.

dec28—d2m ADAIR & BROTHERS.

W. L. WADSWORTH. CHAS. WYNN, N. Y.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware,

Also, a Large Stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods,

aug25—d1y. OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTIC ACID PHOSPHATE.

THIS Article, prepared by the Atlantic Phosphate Company, under the direction of their Chemist, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, for composting with Cotton Seed, is now offered at the Reduced Price of $26 per ton cash, or $31 per ton payable 1st November, 1872, free of interest.

Orders filled now will be considered as Cash 1st March 1872, or on Time as due 1st November, 1872, thereby enabling Planters to haul it at a time when their Wagons and mules are idle.

PELZER, RODGERS & CO., General Agents,

jan8-deod2m Brown's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Atlantic Phosphate.

This Fertilizer, manufactured by the Atlantic Phosphate Company, under the direction of their Chemist, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, is now offered to the Planting Community at the very reduced price of $46 per ton, Cash, or $53 payable 1st November, 1872, free of interest.

This Fertilizer has been very extensively used in this State, and has given entire satisfaction, some of the most practical planters admitting it to be equal to Peruvian Guano, pound for pound.

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Pamphlets containing the certificates of those who have used the Atlantic Phosphate will be furnished on application to the Agents.

PELZER, RODGERS & CO., General Agents,

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Great Bargain.

SEVERAL valuable and handsome RESIDENCE LOTS for sale low. Apply to

DR. F. S. SALTER,

Office on West Hunter Street,

dec9-dtf Between Whitehall and Broad.

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GUANO!

PURE PERUVIAN, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION, AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

2,240 pounds to the ton. R. G. LAY,

Agent for Consignees in U. S.,

nov13—d4m Savannah, Ga.

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4 "	11.00	20.00	27.00	33.00	60.00	80.00	140.00	260
5 "	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00	72.00	95.00	170.0	300
6 "	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00	81.00	105.00	190.00	340
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In order to establish uniform rates of advertising for the daily press of Atlanta, we have adopted the foregoing schedule of prices, and will be governed by them in the future.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,

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☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. J. HOLMES, residence and office at Mrs. Redding's corner Forsyth and Grabb streets. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M. dec29—d3m

MACRAE & ANDERSON, Counsellors at Law, Solicitors of Patents and Claims. Practice in the Court of Claims, and appear before all the Departments. No. 603 15th street, near Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

N. N. MACRAE. LEMUEL B. ANDERSON.

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair dresser, corner of Marietta and Broad Streets, Bell's Marble Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Good work at fair prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All he asks is a trial. jan13—d1y

M. B. GERRY, Attorney at Law, corner of Mulberry and Second streets, in new Court House, Macon, Georgia. dec9-1y

J. J. McGLOHON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Chattanooga, Tennessee, will practice in all the Courts in East Tennessee. nov11-1y

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will practice in the several Courts, State and Federal. Business entrusted will receive prompt attention. Office in front room, over Messrs Force's shoe store, in the Blanchard Building, Whitehall Street. oct29 dtf

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street Atlanta, Georgia. jan7—d1y

PEEPLES & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta Ga. Office No. 24, H. I. Kimball House.

C. PEEPLES. E. P. HOWELL.

july16-d1y

E. M. DODSON, Attorney at Law, Chattanooga Tennessee, will practice in the Courts of Tennessee, and in Northwest Georgia. jan7—d6m

JOHN A. WIMPY, Attorney at Law, Marietta and Broad streets, up stairs, over Peal's Saloon, Atlanta, Ga., will practice in all the Courts sitting in Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts in any portion of the State accessible by rail. All collections promptly attended to. sep24-d1y

DRS. LOVE & INGRAHAM, office Powell Hall, junction Peachtree and Broad streets, residence and home office) corner Ivy street, near Houston, P. O. Box 142.

W. ABRAM LOVE, M. D. E. F. INGRAHAM, M. D.

feb21—d1y

DR. F. A. WURM & SON, Teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music, (Piano, Organ, Harp, Guitar, etc.,) would respectfully offer the services of their REGULAR BAND OF MUSIC, both Orchestral and Brass, for all occasions, on short notice. Orders left at the P. O., Box 495, or at the stores of Messrs. Beerman & Kuhrt, or of Phillips & Crew's, or at their residence, Thompson Street, three doors below Garnett, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Orders for private parties especially solicited. Terms moderate. dec13—d4m

BLUE FRONT!!

S. B. OATMAN, Agent, has removed from Broad street to

51 Blue Front.

Whitehall street, 2 doors from the corner of Hunter street, where he would be pleased to see all his old friends, and everybody else that wants to buy good and cheap BOOTS and SHOES. Call and look at the Old Man's Common Sense Boot. No. 1 cork sole and cable pegged Boots, the finest in market. Bismarck Seal Gaiters (for gents.) Bismarck Calf crimped and Congress Gaiters, of the best quality. Also, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes. No trouble to show goods.

jan18—d1m

Extra Announcement.

Excursion Return Tickets

VIA THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC and the ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS "FAST LINE," or the BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE, to New Orleans to witness Mardi Gras, are now on sale at the Union Passenger Depot.

Fare—round trip—$30, through to New Orleans without change.

Time the SAME as any other route.

Tickets good to return within 30 days from date of sale.

For further information apply to

B. W. WRENN,

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,

jan30—dtf Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NEW ROUTE

—TO—

MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS,

VICKSBURG AND TEXAS,

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

—VIA—

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD!

And its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 6 A. M. train of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, arrive at Rome at 10 A. M., making close connections with Fast Express Train of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at SELMA at 5:10 P. M., and making close connection with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	[illegible]
Jackson	4 A. M.
Vicksburg	11:30 A. M.
	2:25 P. M.

Also, make close connection at CALERA, with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	7:30 P. M.
Mobile	7:25 A. M.
New Orleans	4:25 P. M.

The Road has been recently equipped, and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ROME AND SELMA.

Pullman Palace Cars run through from ROME VIA MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE without change. No delay at terminal points. Fare as low as by any other route.

Purchase Tickets via Kingston, at General Ticket Office, opposite H. I. Kimball House.

JOHN B. PECK, General Passenger Agent,

R. G. HARNEY, General Superintendent,

BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent, No. 4 Kimball House.

[illegible] —dtf

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IN GEORGIA MAY BE SEEN AT

nov11-dtf ECHOLS & WILSON'S.

The Daily Constitution
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

Subscribe to The Constitution.

A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

The Public Laws.

THE CONSTITUTION office is prepared to supply orders for the Public Laws of Georgia, passed at the November session, with an appendix containing Court Calendar, the Government of Georgia, etc. Price per pamphlet, $1. Apply at the business office.

Atlanta Will Have the State Fair.

Colonel Avery telegraphs from Savannah that Atlanta gets the Fair.

Colonel Avery will be absent about a week on a trip to Florida.

Heart Hungry.

We clip the following from the criticism of the Baltimore Gazette: "If, as it appears to be, it is the author's first literary venture, it bears promise of even better things hereafter. As it is, it will repay perusal, as showing not only power in the depicting of sorrowful and tragic scenes and incidents, but a delicate perception of the lights and shades of character."

Mr. Hill's Address.

This speech was reported by Mr. H. C. Corson, who, as a phonographic reporter, can hardly be excelled. But, in justice to him, we must say that he reported the speech under some difficulties, and this will explain some unavoidable inaccuracies.

Mr. Hill, as he always does, made a capital speech. He fights back at his assailants in his usual style. He claims that he is acting with the Democratic party, but is no Democrat *per se*. He disavows any desire to inaugurate a new party, but will adopt a better, if presented. He seeks to prove the consistency of his political life—our readers have a chance to judge with what success. We have not space for further comment at present.

HON. B. H. HILL.

His Late Address in Atlanta, Explaining His Political Career.

He Freely Owns His Political Life to have been an Enigma.

Intent for Fifteen Years to Arrest the Horrors of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill Revolution.

The Negro Question Discussed.

The Evil Spirit of Intolerance.

Reported phonographically for The Constitution by H. C. Corson.]

Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know that I have ever appeared before an audience under more embarrassment. The request to make this address was a very recent one, and during the last twenty-four hours I have contracted a very bad cold, which I fear will render me, in a great measure, unable to express myself as I should wish. I certainly thank you for your presence. There is no political excitement; there is no party heat; there is no election pending. I hold no position except that of a private gentleman, and I am a candidate for none, and I assure you that, under the circumstances, I appreciate the compliment of this very large audience.

HIS POLITICAL DEBUT.

More than sixteen years ago, in 1855, I made my first address upon formally entering politics, and I made it in this city. On that occasion, I deliberately departed from what was, previous to that time, the purpose of my life, never, under any circumstances, to be connected with politics as a public man. That was a promise made on linking my destiny with one who has had more influence than all other persons in shaping that destiny. The only reason for that departure was the conviction I then solemnly formed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise inaugurated a revolution which would seriously endanger the peace, property and prosperity of the country.

That revolution did then begin and has gone on, and now, for the first time since it began, I feel the hope it is coming to an end.

The occasion of the restoration of the government of the State to the people of the State is, to me, one that is exceedingly gratifying, as it must be to all good people in this country. [Applause.]

That revolution which I so seriously feared, has more than realized the worst fears of any one. It has swept over us, and our condition to-night is very different from that of sixteen years ago.

It was Cicero, the greatest of Romans, and, in my judgment, the greatest of ancient statesmen, who once said, that of all human work that most nearly approached the divine which was employed in building up one's country. Surely no period in civilized history has furnished a field for the exhibition of this divine work, larger, more important, and with more immense demands than that now presented in the Southern country.

THE LATE REVOLUTION.

Fellow-citizens, we have passed through a revolution which has lost us almost everything we held most dear. We have lost property; we have lost theory; we have lost children; we have lost the contest; we have lost everything but honor, and that, at one time, seemed almost gone. Yet we possess as fine a country; we possess as fine and noble a population as the world ever saw. We have every natural element of greatness and prosperity. And now that the revolution is over, and we are restored to the possession of our own, and are left to shape our own course, to fix our own destiny, the responsibility is on us to see to it that this country shall be restored to its prosperity, power and greatness. If we fail, we alone shall now be accountable. Cicero might have said with great propriety and fitness, when he uttered the sentiment I have already quoted, that of all human talents, that most nearly approached the divine which knew how to build up government; for the science of government is the most intricate and difficult of all human sciences. There are very few people who do not wish to build up government. I am sure that every one desires the prosperity of the country—desires that the material and social and political prosperity of the country shall be built up, because we are all personally interested in it. The happiness of our children is involved in it. It is natural, therefore, that all men should desire to build up the country. The trouble is that human talents are as various as human necessities, and, I might add, almost as various as human follies. And it often happens that men who have great talents have more power to destroy than they have to build up. Perhaps they are not responsible for it, because it seems to be the nature of the talent given them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON QUOTED.

When Mr. Jefferson was first inaugurated President of the United States he expressed a sentiment in his inaugural, which was full of wisdom. Politicians have quoted from that inaugural address time and again, but the sentiment I refer to I do not think has been often quoted. He had just come out of one of the most heated political contests in our history. Party passion and excitement were raging and vituperation was bitter to the extreme. Jefferson was the leader of one of the parties engaged in that contest. When he came to be inaugurated President, he invoked charity. [Here Mr. Hill quoted the words of Jefferson, but the extract was lost by the printer.] We have passed through a revolution, during which, I suppose, no man can say he did not commit an error. He who says that he has passed through the last sixteen years, with all of its excitements, its wars, its passions and its contests, and committed no blunders, claims for himself something beyond human power and human attributes. We have all doubtless indulged in many remarks that were unnecessary, and which we were heartily sorry for afterward.

REGRETS PERSONALITIES BUT HAS NO POLICY TO CHANGE.

For myself, I confess before this audience to-night that, while my heart has ever been right, while I have ever advocated that which I believed to be true at the time, yet in the midst of party contest, I have often indulged in personal allusions and personal depreciations which I regret, and would gladly recall. [Applause.] But so far as principles were concerned, so far as convictions were involved, so far as lines of policy were at issue, after taking a calm review of all the varying questions and phases of the revolution, I am prepared to say that if I had to go over all again, I would not vary a sentiment nor change an opinion. I should only regret, as I do regret, my utter inability to make my convictions more practicable and available.

NO PARTIZAN.

I am free to confess again, that if any gentleman looks upon my political course during the periods alluded to, in a partisan sense, if he reads it in the light of party effect and desire to build up and promote the interests of a mere party, he will not understand it. So, also, upon the assumption that I was in the field of politics, hunting position and desiring office,

HIS POLITICAL LIFE AN ENIGMA.

I freely state that my political life is an egnima. There has much been said, doubtless, of inconsistency, of fickleness, of impracticability, or something of that sort. But only judge me from the true stand-point that I have never uttered a sentiment, nor expressed an opinion, nor formed a conviction, nor done an act to build up a party, or to secure office, and all will be plain and consistent. [Applause.]

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL.

Since the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to which I have referred, formed in my mind the conviction that it inaugurated a revolution which was exceedingly dangerous, and which I feared would sweep over the Southern States and take from us our property, and would endanger the Constitution and Union, I have been intent, for fifteen years of the time, only upon doing all in my power to arrest and mitigate the horrors of that revolution, and for the last year of the sixteen I have had no political purpose, no political end and no political desire but to see, what we now gloriously witness—the government of the State in the hands of the people of the State. [Applause]

HE MAKES POLITICAL SUGGESTIONS.

What shall we now do? What policy must we now pursue? the crisis is full of importance. There are a few plain, practical suggestions which I wish to make in a conversational way to this audience, and especially to the gentlemen of the General Assembly; and I hope they will be received in the spirit in which they are intended.

I believe there is a general sentiment of moderation, justice and fairness pervading the country. I believe that the troubles we have had, arising from passion and from anger and from hate, have all very nearly subsided. I trust so. I hope if there ever existed in this State, in whose welfare and reputation I have just pride, a disposition on the part of any to take the law of the country into their own hands, and to encourage disorders of any kind, the time has come when, the reason ceasing, such a spirit will no longer exist.

We have said, fellow-citizens, during the terrible ordeal through which we have just passed, that our people were not responsible for the administration of the State government. It was not our government. This is true, and history will declare it true. It has been a government over us, but not of us nor for us. We have said that if the disorders to which I have alluded existed, they were attributable to the fact that the people had a lack of confidence in the power and disposition of the then existing State government and its authorities to protect person and property from outrage, and that wherever these disorders did occur, they were brought about by men who combined together for the purpose of protecting what they believed to be justice and right, when there was no legal power to protect them. We have said that our people became a law unto themselves only when the government furnished no other law to protect the good or punish the wicked. It is all important now, if such lawlessness ever existed heretofore, that our people should universally remember that the reason which they have offered for this evil no longer exists, and therefore the evil itself must cease.

WHAT GEORGIA MUST DO.

Let the people of Georgia show to the world, as I said on a recent occasion, that, through their own chosen officers they are both able and willing to execut the laws impartially and faithfully in the protection of person and property, and, by the blessing of God, they mean to do it. [Applause.]

Such action upon our part removes all pretext for those outside interferences in our affairs which the revolution has produced. I hope never again, in my day, to see the presence of Federal power in the State of Georgia to regulate our private local affairs. [Applause.] See to it, my countrymen, that if such interference ever does come, all mankind can see that it is wanton, gratuitous, oppressive and inexcusable. From this day forth, let us show to the world that we are able to execute our own laws within our own borders, and to protect the person and property of our own people, of every color, caste and condition. I do believe that all the people of our State, of every shade of political opinion, are now for the complete supremacy of law and order.

WHAT THE REBELLION HAS DONE FOR US.

Again: This revolution has made many remarkable changes. I allude now to some that—whether rightly or wrongly, I shall not stop to discuss—have been forced upon us. I am dealing with practical facts. The essence of statemanship is practicability—the power to take facts as we find them, and use them to advantage. This revolution has made the slave a freeman, the freeman a citizen, the citizen a voter, the voter a ruler. The political and civil relations of the colored race are, in my opinion, the least important of all their relations towards us, and, so far as I am concerned, they present the least difficult problems for solution in the future touching this race. I am fully satisfied that a compact, harmonious, white race need never fear any trouble or difficulty with the African race, so far as its civil and political powers are concerned. Whichever way the whites go, the African will go in those respects, if you now heed my suggestions. But what is to be the fate of the African? How can he be made useful without force? How civilized and improved, and kept free? Are questions which any philosopher may feel troubled about, and no man, I believe, can now determine them certainly. I am free to confess that I have my fears, and I have never yet arrived at any conclusions on these questions, that are entirely and thoroughly satisfactory.

WHAT WE OWE THE AFRICAN.

This much, however, I do say—that the obligation rests upon us to do everything in our power to promote the advancement and the elevation of the African race. Whatever *can* be done for them *ought* to be done. What the extent of their capacity and of their capability for improvement may prove to be, is a problem, and a serious problem. How they can exist with another race wholly different, in the same country, not subordinate, and yet not antagonistic; whether they can prosper, in competition with the white race; and whether their civilization can be advanced, are questions for the future. If they fail; if their destiny be barbarism and superstition; if their destiny be—like that of the Indian—exclusion from the country; if their destiny be vagrancy and extinction, in the name of the people of this State, and in the name of all that is noble and true, *let not the responsibility of such a fate* rest with us. [Applause.]

GOD MADE THE NEGRO A WEAK BROTHER.

He is a weak brother. God made him so. Theologians tell us he is a brother. He needs your help; he needs your guidance. This African race has never reached, in any portion of the world, in any period of human history, such a degree of civilization as he attained under the tutelage of the South, in the days of slavery. [Applause.]

Power and force, whether for better or for worse, have loosed his fetters, and I do not believe that the people of the South will ever re forge them under any circumstances. Whatever may be the fate of the African, I am convinced that the Southern people will never consent to take him back again into slavery, even though he were to ask and beg it. Still he is here among us. What is to become of him I do not know. But let us see to it that if evil does come upon him, we shall not be the authors of it. Let us inculcate that spirit and feeling among all classes of our people.

LET THE SOUTH BE THE SOURCE OF THE NEGRO'S ELEVATION.

It is to your advantage; for, if the negro can be elevated, can be educated, can be improved, let the honor of doing it be ours. And, gentlemen, when you look back over the last four years, you must feel kindly towards the African race, for there is no other portion of the human family which could receive what is called the boon that that race has received, and could be taken charge of by strangers and foreigners as they have been, and encouraged in every way to hate the Southern population, their late masters. I say there is no other portion of the human race, that placed under the same circumstances and conditions that the African race has been, would have made fewer demonstrations than they have made against the people that formerly held them in bondage. Under the circumstances, I think they have done remarkably well. They are a docile race. They are naturally inclined to be obedient, and while I confess that I have fears for the future of the African, while I concede that he is exercising trusts for which he is not now qualified, on the other hand, I say that, until Providence in his wisdom shall solve the question of what his destiny is to be, I, for one, am in favor of giving him all the rights to which he is entitled according to the laws of the land, and of doing all in my power to promote his welfare and advancement. But all must be done for him in his position, of course, as a separate race.

NO NEGRO SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The worst enemy he can possibly have is that enemy who shall dare to speak to him of social equality with the white race. Whenever that is attempted—whenever the fiat shall go forth that the African is to be the social equal of the white man, I will have no further doubts as to his destiny. It is inevitable, speedy, eternal extinction, or exclusion from the country. [Applause.] Such a thing as social equality between the two races cannot be. God has forbidden it, and man cannot order it.

THE EVIL OF INTOLERANCE.

There is one other subject to which I wish to call your attention, and I feel intensely upon it. I look upon it as one of more importance than either of the others to which I have called your attention. You will say, what can be of more importance than seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, and that person and property are protected? What can be of more importance than a just conception of our relations and of our duty to the race that God has placed among us, and which so much needs our help?

Fellow citizens, I am going to touch upon a subject which has been more instrumental in bringing our troubles upon us, than all the others combined. I hope that as this new day has dawned and we stand upon the ending side of the revolution, the evil which brought us into that revolution and broke us down in it will not be continued, but will be abandoned.

That evil is the "spirit of intolerance." I mean decidedly what I have said. That spirit of intolerance that takes possession of too many of our, leading politicians North and South, has done more to bring all evils we have suffered upon us than all other agencies combined. Why, the great difficulty now in the way of any gentleman, Republican or Democrat, who feels inclined to independent action and independent thought, and who would, could he freely express his views, benefit the country, is this spirit of intolerance which allows no independence and which, on its first appearance wags wildly its slanderous tongues and frightens the man back to party lines or thrusts him in a position he never dreamed of taking, and charges upon him motives that never entered his mind.

HIS OWN LIFE ILLUSTRATES INTOLERANCE.

I will illustrate more fully what I mean, and you will pardon me, fellow-citizens, if, in order the better to make this illustration I refer to my own history, because I know this spirit of intolerence have felt, despised and defied, its bitterest assaults. I take the illustrations too, from my own experience, because I will thus be enabled also to present to your view the true solution of my political life, and without which no man can judge me rightly, namely: that in politics I have always been independent, and acted as I believed it was right to act for the best interests of the people of the State, without reference to personal ends or party promotion. We have had, and I fear still have, among us gentlemen who assume to themselves infallibility both as to correctness of doctrine and purity of nature. They never err in judgment, they are never wrong, and everybody who differs with them, is consequently denounced as a fool, or knave, or traitor, or trickster, or all.

Mr. Jefferson, who has been made to father many extreme theories, certainly never taught this spirit of arrogance, intolerance and self-sufficiency in his first inaugural.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

In 1856 I was unable to appreciate the value, to the South, of what was called the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and upon one occasion, replying to a gentleman who had charged me with infidelity to slavery and unfaithfulness to the South because I could not see that slavery and the slave interests were promoted by that measure, I used the very language I now read:

"Take care, Southern people, lest this mad demand to carry slavery where God decreed and your fathers agreed it should never go, shall end in destroying your right to hold slaves any where!"

Well, fellow-citizens, I do not parade that utterance now as a prophecy, but to remind you that for uttering that sentiment and similar sentiments, I was burned in effigy in my native State as an abolitionist!

But were those statements unsound? Was the warning prompted by a spirit of infidelity to Southern rights; Southern interests, and Southern honor? I think not. I believed that that unfortunate measure would be the cause of building up the Republican party and of massing the North, which is the larger power in this country, into one solid vote against us, and that thereby our rights under the government would be endangered. If such were my convictions, ought I not to have uttered them? I felt that I ought, and I thank God that he gave me the courage to do it. Was it wise, was it prudent, was it an exhibition of moderation and of enlightened liberality in those patriotic gentlemen who thought they were serving their country in burning a bundle of rags with my name on it? Doubtless they thought they were doing the people of the South a great service. I have no personal feeling in the matter. I only mention it because it illustrates the principle about which I am speaking.

In August, 1860, addressing the Bell and Everett Convention in Milledgeville, I used this identical language: "It is the slavery agitation that is rushing us to ruin. The proslavery agitator is as much our enemy as the anti-slavery agitator, and there is no remedy for the evil but in the defeat of both parties, by the election of Bell and Everett. [Applause.] If this be not done, we stand within six months of a revolution which will sweep away the Union, the Constitution, and, unless God interpose, the system of slavery." In January, 1861, I used this identical language:

"Secession is a remedy for no evil. It is an aggravation of every evil. It is prosperity madly committing suicide. It is made to defend slavery, and yet it is the only possible plan for destroying slavery." For uttering those sentiments in 1860 and 1861, I was denounced by able, wise and doubtless patriotic gentlemen, as a traitor to my own section and to the Commonwealth. But was I a traitor? Look at it in the light of events and tell me what the answer is. When, however, secession was an accomplised fact, I submitted to it. I shall never forget that day, when the resolution declaring that Georgia should secede from the Union was passed by the Convention. It was a dark, gloomy, rainy, drizzly day, but there was more darkness in this heart than was in the heavens. The night that succeeded the passage of the resolution, Millidgeville was illuminated. There was scarcely a window which did not have a light in it, and a joyous crowd was parading the streets, calling upon everybody for speeches. It was the saddest hour of my life, and I confess it. Why, I do not know; but it was so. I felt that my people were hurrying themselves and their property to destruction; and when I went home that night, as I stated in a letter at the time, which was published, when the whole city was blazing with bonfires and illumination, I put out every light, and fastened every window, and locked every door, and spent a restless night there alone. What should I do? To go with secession was to go for the ruin of my people. To go against secession was to go against my own people. I finally arrived at the conclusion that I would go with my own people to ruin, and go to the gallows and to death, if need be, rather than go against them and go anywhere. [Applause.] I had resisted secession as long as it was possible to resist it. I had used every effort and had exhausted every argument against it. But the fact was accomplished and I submitted to it. I offer no apologies for my course. My worst fears have been realized. I do not regret the part I acted. Some of my kind Union friends thought I was very wrong, but I thought to the contrary, and I think so now. The war did come, and a fierce and terrible war it was. Contrary to my expectations, and without my solicitation, for the first time, the people gave me an office and sent me to the Congress at Montgomery under the new government. Everybody was fierce to go into the war. The volunteer spirit was strong among our people and everything went well, and I confess that before the war had progressed very much I had hopes of our success. I began to believe that God was blessing our arms and would bless our people with independence, and that my fears had been groundless. But in one year after the war began the volunteer spirit began to flag. Every effort was exhausted to help it up. Finally the proposition was announced by the head of the government, that compulsory means, to secure supplies for the army and to fill up its ranks, was an absolute necessity. My own opinion was that if the fact existed, and impressment and conscription were necessary, it was all-important that they should be executed through the states, and the journals of the Senate, will show that I advocated that policy and voted for it, and I did so for the purpose of preventing controversy and dissension. But the majority differed with me. Conscription was adopted and impressment was adopted; and, after those measures became accomplished facts, my opposition to them ceased. I went through the revolution upon one fundamental idea, which was, that, when measures were proposed in the Senate, I should exercise my judgment as to whether they were right or wrong and should advocate or oppose them as I thought best, but when they became laws I intended to support them, for that was the only way to support the government. Therefore the moment conscription and impressment were agitated I opposed them on the ground I have mentioned. But when they were adopted, and were believed by the Government to be the only measures by which the war could be carried on successfully, I gave them my full support, and I did not hesitate to maintain and to act with the Government in the matter. I deeply regret that all other gentlemen did not view the matter in the same light, but right there dissension began, and the result was that our people and soldiers were discouraged, our armies were defeated, and final surrender was the end of all. How did the spirit of intolerance then manafest itself? It was said that I was in favor of making Davis military dictator. Why? Simply because I gave the Government my support in all measures which were adopted, because I believed it was the only way that we could be successful in our struggle for life. Was it true, fellow-citizens, and was it right to say that I was in favor of putting the South under a military dictator? But God being my judge, I would have had a thousand military dictators rather than defeat. [Great applause.] And in relation to the distinguished gentleman to whom I have just referred, and who was the Chief Executive of your government, let slanderous tongues point their shafts at him as they may, let others censure him as they may, but in the hour of his misfortune I bear witness that a nobler, purer soul, and one more devoted to his country, never animated a human frame. (Applause.) Would that all of our public men had been like him. If they had been, perhaps you and I would not be sitting in sorrow and humiliation to-day. (Applause.)

Well, the war is over, thank God. But I say to-night that the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the excitement and bitterness which attended the discussion of the measure, were brought about by this spirit of intolerance to which I have alluded. It was made a test of fidelity to the South and to slavery, and thereby caused the suppression of independent thought and expression among our public men. So the secession of the State was accomplished in the same spirit and by the same means. When men opposed, from patriotic motives and because it was their honest conviction, the secession of the State and the commencement of a war, for the reason that they did not believe it was the best remedy, why could they not have been allowed to exercise and express those opinions freely, without having their motives impugned and without being denounced as traitors to their country? So, while I admit that we went into the contest upon unequal terms; while I admit that we did not have the resources which the enemy possessed; while I admit that the [illegible] long been accustomed had not developed the industries of the South to the extent which has been attained in other countries, (and we felt the pressure terribly during the war,) yet it is my honest conviction that, with all the advantages which the enemy had over us, such was the courage, the chivalry, and the devotion of our troops, and such was the skill of their leaders, had our public men been willing to sacrifice opinions, to sacrifice property, and to sacrifice life itself, if necessary, and had they been animated by the same spirit which animated our glorious chief, we should have gone through the struggle successfully. [Applause.] These are my opinions, and I express them freely to you to-night.

HISTORY OF NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

The war ended, and soon after its termination I changed my residence from LaGrange to Athens, intending to carry out the original purpose of my life, to which I have alluded, never to have anything to do with politics. I moved to Athens for the purpose of devoting my life to the practice of my profession and to the education of my children. But affairs assumed a new shape. Scarcely had the first fire warmed my new home before the Congressional scheme of reconstruction was proclaimed. As a citizen of Georgia and of the United States, I felt it my duty to give the subject some attention. I did give those measures a calm, dispassionate, thorough examination and investigation. I compared them with the Constitution of the country; I compared them with the terms of the surrender and with the issues made during the war; I compared them with the laws of nations; I looked at them in every light and from every stand-point, and I came to the conclusion that the whole history of the world's revolutions furnished nothing more infamous than were those measures as they were proposed to the Southern people. It was not my purpose, however to say anything. I expected other public men to do that. I expected those who had claimed to be the only patriots and the only wise men up to that time, would certainly come out and manifest their abhorrence of these measures, and point out their effect upon the people. To my great mortification and sorrow they did not do so. They kept silent. These measures were passed. The military was sent down here to enforce them. Confiscation, exile and banishment were threatened to those who opposed them, but never a word was heard from those gentlemen to whom I have referred. And, right here, fellow citizens, I will say that no greater injustice has been done me than that which has been done by my friends and the professed admirers of my writings upon the subject. I have been charged with indulging in the same spirit of bitterness and intolerance in those writings that I am now condemning. I beg to say that there is no such spirit in them. There are some personal allusions of a very severe character which I regret and would recall, but the purpose sought to be accomplished, the arguments used, the end proposed, and the spirit which animated me are with me to-day, and will be with me while life shall last. [Applause.] Did I say anything in a spirit of resistance to the government? I tell you no. I tell you now, that if those who claimed to be our conquerers had framed a constitution for each Southern State, in Washington City, and had sent one to this State, and had sent out their officers to administer it, I should not have opened my mouth. I should have obeyed it. If they had passed a law disfranchising every white man in the South, and enfranchising the negro race as the only race worthy of the privilege in this southern country, and had ordered them to assemble and frame a constitution and make laws for the government of the State, I should not have opened my mouth. It was not the power which I was resisting. While I did not recognize their right to do those things, yet I did not seek or attempt to resist the power which could make them. I was opposed to the Congressional measures of reconstruction because of the conditions which they imposed, and I determined, after looking into and examining them thoroughly, that as one Southern man, and in view of my responsibility in the future, I would put my protest on record against the certain infamy which they proposed to place upon us. Do you ask in what the infamy consists? Why here it was: The federal government proposed, by these reconstruction measures, to disfranchise the great body of our intelligent, educated men, who were formerly masters and slaveholders under the system of government under which they had previously lived, and to enfranchise their slaves and then set them to work to form a government for their former masters. But these measures did not stop here. They demanded the *assent* of the former slaveholder—of these intelligent, educated men whom they disfranchised to the infamy proposed, under threats of confiscation and punishment if they refused. In other words, it was a deliberate proposition by the federal government, that the white race of the South should lie down voluntarily and allow the negro race to get on them. If they had proposed to take the leaders of what they called the rebellion and cut off their heads, they would have found historical precedents for that; if they had proposed to confiscate the property of our people, they would have found precedents in history for that; but to take from the educated masters of this country, all their political rights; to enfranchise their unlettered slaves; to set them at work to form a government for their former masters, and then to demand those masters to *consent* to it and to admit that the government *had a right* to do all this, was a refinement of infamy and cruelty for which there is no precedent in history, either christian or savage. [Applause.] That was what I was opposed to. Our honor was at stake. That was it. To *consent* to our own degradation was to dishonor ourselves. That is the whole spirit and purpose of the "Notes on the Situation." I will read you an extract from them.

"I admit then that we are in danger of confiscation. Those who out law patriotism and intelligence would not scruple to rob. The representatives who violate the Constitution they are sworn to support, in order to abrogate State government and reduce the people to military bondage, could not add to their iniquities by taking the little property we have left." * * * * "A people, however, who are willing to sacrifice honor to avarice, are beyond the possibility of redemption. If the very statement of the proposition does not awaken a feeling of abhorrence, we are indeed in a sad condition. If anything be baser than degradation, it is such a motive for sinking to it. Lost property may be recovered; burned cities may be re-built; devastated fields may bloom again; even buried children, fallen for their country, will live again in the quickened spirits of new generations. But as with individuals, so with people and communities—the *sense of honor* once lost is lost forever. Yea, more; the history of human nature, singly and in communities, teaches, without exception of example, that when self-respect is once lost, self-abasement once accepted, cities, lands, liberty, country, cannot be retained.

"It is natural, too, that all others should lose respect for those who lose respect for themselves. If we consent to the humiliation proposed for us, all minkind will be ashamed of us, our children will be ashamed of us, and our very enemies whose hatred prompted the shame, will mock and deride us."

I uttured the same sentiment in a speech made about that time. It is in this language:

"It is better, far better, that we permit our enemies to dig ten millions of graves and hide within them the ten millions of people who inhabit these Southern States, than that we, with our own hands, should dig the one grave of our sense of honor as a people and life forever the world-hated, and self-hating sentinels of its hopeless, wakeless death."

Ah! my countrymen, he who mercifully gave me being will more mercifully take back that being ere I take back those heart-warm words. [Applause.]

After those "notes" were written a committee of gentlemen addressed me a letter thanking me for writing them. They said there was such fear upon our people, that nothing could convince them that they had a right to speak upon the subject and to discuss it, except a speech delivered in the city of Atlanta under the shadow of the military authorities. I declined to make a speech then. I suggested to them, however, that they address letters to every prominent man in the State of Georgia upon the subject, and urge them to make the address. They did so, and they invited me to be present and hear the answers read. I came up here for that purpose. We met in a room in this city—not very public nor very secret—and we opened and read those letters, and such an exhibition of cowardice I never saw, nor ever wish to see again. (Applause.) Not one consented to make a speech. After I read those letters, I consented to make a speech, and I did make a speech, and the proudest hour of my life, which nothing could buy the memory of, was that day on which I stood in Davis' Hall in this city, and looked the uniformed minions of power in the face, and told them that their masters, who had trampled upon the Constitution to insult and outrage an unarmed and a conquered people, were "the perjured assassins of liberty." (Applause)

I had in all these things but one purpose, and that was to save the honor of the South; and so that I accomplished that purpose, I had no spirit of revolution in it, no disposition to disregard the laws, no purpose to encourage the spirit of intolerance, but simply a great purpose to save the manhood of the country and the sense of honor of our people. That was all.

In 1868, when these measures had been proclaimed, and enforced by the bayonet, as I always said they would be, and after the nominations for the Presidency had been made, I was called upon to deliver an address, which is commonly called the "Bush Arbor" speech. It has been said that that address was intolerant and severe, but what was the purpose of it? It was not to build up a party, nor yet to elect Mr. Seymour. I knew if he was elected it would be without us. I did not think the South should meddle in politics at that time, for I knew that the whole strength of the party and the whole contest lay at the North.

But, fellow-citizens, you must remember there was a new order of things here. Another race had been set free and had been clothed with civil and political rights and with civil and political power, and it was believed that there were some men willing to try and bring about also social equality, which course I knew would disrupt and demoralize society and would make the country uninhabitable. I may have overrated the danger, but it seemed to me to be very alarming. The evil was worse than war, pestilence and famine, and it was to prevent that evil and to avert that danger that the Bush Arbor speech was made. The only way to prevent the evil was to consolidate the white race of the South; and the only way to consolidate the white race of the South was to make Radicalism odious; and gospel minister never labored more earnestly and religiously to save the souls of men than I did when I sought to accomplish this purpose. [Applause.] It was in that speech that I uttered severe strictures upon the men and the party I believed were advancing the evil I have spoken of, and expressed the idea that social in return for political ostracism was the only means, in my opinion, calculated to save the people from that evil. By these means I sought to make Radicalism odious in the eyes of our people, and if I have succeeded, then I have lived for a great and glorious purpose. [Applause.] And I will say right here that many of those gentlemen who have recently published abusive anonymous letters against me were poor creatures who wanted to be Radicals in 1868, but became then alarmed and would not be.

After the fall 1868, I said nothing more. I retired and did not make a speech from the fall of 1868 until recently. This is the second speech I have made since then. I have given you a history of my political action and I ask you the question, what motives prompted me? It has been charged that I was seeking office before the war. If I had been seeking office do you not suppose I would have gone along with the current and changed when it changed? If I had been seeking office, would I not have joined with the cry which made the Kansas and Nebraska bill the only test of fidelity to the South? If I had been seeking office, or seeking to build up a party, do you believe I would have been willing, in the position to which I was unexpectedly called, to have uttered the sentiments to which I have alluded? Certainly not, and you will find out, people of Georgia, yet, that whatever else I have done, thank God I have not been a demagogue. I have intended and still intend to tell you what I think is good for you, and take the consequences. I had rather be the humblest of those who would save you, and perish amid your curses, than be the chiefest architect of your ruin and live forever the unworthy recipient of your deluded huzzas. [Applause.] It is better to merit the applause of wise men to-morrow than to receive the plaudits of fools to-day.

When this work of reconstruction was over, I hoped it was the end of the revolution which has swept over this country. This revolution had destroyed slavery; it had trampled upon the constitution; it had forced its measures by the bayonet; it sought to degrade the white race of the South and it had failed, because degradation cannot be inflicted upon any man unless he consent to it. It is oppression when not consented to, but it is not dishonor. But the work was done. Reconstruction was announced to be over. It was *their* work, *all* their work, and it was *their* infamy, *all* their infamy, and none of it was ours. [Applause.] What was the next step to be taken? Was it to resist an accomplished fact? Was it to manifest the same feeling of determined opposition which we had exhibited when asked to consent to our own infamy? No. The case was now far different. Rightly or wrongly this work had been done, and this work had to remain until, in the opinion of the American people, the time should come to change it. In the meantime, what were we to do? What would wisdom and common sense suggest? I think just what I suggested, that we should recognize the work which had been done, obey the Constitution as amended, and go to work to build up our own fortunes and get possession of our own affairs. [Applause.] And right here that same spirit of intolerance which accused me of being unfaithful to the interests of the South in 1856, which denounced me as a traitor in 1860, and which declared me as being in favor of a Military Dictator in 1863 and 1864, now came out and said I was a [illegible] that some people shall call me anything they please; but the men who, like the cowards they were, refused to do their duty in 1867, and whose tongues were silent when the honor and manhood of our people were at stake, shall never call me anything. [Applause.] When that old Federal military lion, with swords for his teeth and bayonets for his paws, came down here and demanded with his fierce roars, that the white people of the South should voluntarily lie down and let the negro race stand upon them, all the big political dogs dropped their tails between their legs and ran under the house and left me to do the fighting, as best I could. It was a very unequal fight, but I did not get alarmed nor runaway. I have told you what I did do. I begged the people not to lie down. If they must go down, let power pull them down. Never lie down voluntarily. Never consent to your infamy, degradation and dishonor. Let it be oppression, but don't let it be infamy. The people determined to do so, and let the old lion roar as much as he pleased. The old lion pulled them down, but they did not lie down of their own accord. And then came along a great troop of carpet-bag wolves and scalawag skunks, and they began to prey upon everything they could find, and it seemed that they would devour and stench the whole land, and what the end was to be we could not know. It was then I said to the old lion, "you are an infamous usurper; you are overriding the Constitution and you are insulting and outraging an unarmed and a trusting people. Let us have possession of our own before these gnawing animals shall utterly devour us. We will abide and obey your amendments to the Constitution, not as rightful laws, but as accomplished facts, and will give every man of every color as we always would have done, his rights, dictated by our own interest. So go, and go quick.

Well, the old lion left, and the wolves were leaving, and the skunks were hunting their holes. I began to feel very joyous and hopeful. Our state was but a skeleton, but there was still life in it. Just then I heard a terrible roar in my rear, and I looked around and there were all the dogs, mongrel puppies, whelp and hound, and curs of low degree, scrambling from under the house with their tails erect and barking very loud and very fiercely. Barking at whom? At the authors of the reconstruction measure? No. At the big lion who oppressed and insulted us? No. At whom were they barking, then? At whom do you suppose? Why at *me!* [Applause.] And all the pack, toothless hounds, yellow curs, and little fice all over the State—all at once became very brave and barking "radical, radical, radical!"

[Just at this point, a Newfoundland dog in the middle part of the hall barked loudly several times in succession. The effect was instantaneous. The whole audience was convulsed with laughter. A scene of humorous excitement ensued, shouts, clapping of hands, stamping of feet, exclamations of various kinds completely drowned the voice of the speaker, and he was compelled to stop for several minutes. Mr. Hill, not in the least embarrassed, stood, with a smile upon his face, regarding the scene with evident enjoyment. As soon as he could be heard, he said:]

Fellow-citizens, I do not wish it to be understood that I was reflecting upon that dog's character. *He* is an honest dog.

[This happy remark was the signal for renewed laughter and cheers, and the dog added a *quiet* bark. When quiet was restored Mr. Hill proceeded.]

Fellow-citizens, to tell you the truth in my humble way has always been my purpose, but it has been my fortune or misfortune, during the 16 years of my political life, to fight various animals. I have wrestled with the lion, charged the wolf, and killed skunks, but the meanest animal I ever yet saw is a band of yellow dogs who are always running when there are dangers to face, and always snapping when there are bones to divide. [Great laughter.]

I want you to get rid of this spirit of intolerance. I want you to discountenance it. It has created more bitterness; more acrimony than all others [illegible] ill feeling in this country [illegible] worthy of you. We are in the beginning of a new era. Our material prosperity must now begin. We have been socially disorganized. Our system of industrial labor is to be improved. Important problems concerning the civil and political relations of the two races will sooner or later come before us for solution. We need new laws in every shape and form; we need all the wisdom we can command; we need all the virtue, intelligence and honesty we can command; we need all the fairness and moderation, and courage we can command in the discussion and consideration of these various questions; and let us do away with this spirit of intolerance to which I have alluded, so that the people can feel they are independent and have the right to think and act upon all questions as they may desire. [Applause.] Therefore, I exhort you in the beginning of this new era to leave behind this spirit, and to no longer, in our social or political affairs, proceed upon the proscription plan. Let us be willing for each other to act freely and independently in all matters of conscience and opinion. Let us be content to differ with each other without assailing motives.

Fellow-citizens: in saying all that I have said upon this subject, I have not intended to be personal. I have intended to strike at the great public evils to which I have alluded, and not to attack any man. And while I think it is the duty of the General Assembly, through its committees and otherwise, to ferret out every crime, and to bring every man to punishment who has been guilty of crime, at the same time I am free to say that I am in favor of universal political amnesty, State and Federal. I believe that we should forget mere difference of opinion where motives have been honorable, as doubless they have been in many cases, and where any bitterness has existed heretofore growing out of these differences of opinion, let us lay it aside. And now in the beginning of this new era, when we are again a free people, in the possession of our own State government, let us declare ourselves in favor of political amnesty throughout the State of Georgia.

There are other subjects that I wish to address the General Assembly upon by your permission, and, above all, I desire to be heard upon the great question of the education of our children. But this grand theme requires a separate address, and by your leave I hope to make it before you at no distant day.

I wish, before concluding this speech, to say a few words to you by classes. And, first of all, I begin with you, my good friends, who have made it your business to abuse me for the last twelve months. I know what your desire was; I know that the wish was father to the thought when you said I was inclined to be untrue to the record of my life. You desired to make it so, but let me tell you now that neither bayonets can frighten me, nor power can buy me, nor calumny can slander me one inch from what I believe to be my duty. Great applause.) You can abuse me until doomsday. I care nothing for that. I care nothing for your barking. I know you won't bite. What I fear is that your noise, continued with the same spirit of intolerance you have always manifested, may bring back the lion and another crowd of skunks and wolves, and then I know you will run again. And with another such ordeal God only knows what will become of us. The revolution has ended, and with it let all the bitterness and strife which it has engendered end also. Honor, justice, fairness, moderation, these are the virtues that should be inculcated and practiced among all classes of our people.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

A word to my secession Democratic friends. I know how honestly you went into secession. You remember the proposition was made in 1860—I made it—that we should first make fight for our rights in the Union, and if that failed, that then we would make a fight for them out of the Union. You didn't accept that proposition. You insisted that the fight should be made out of the Union as the only policy your party would adopt. That policy was adopted, and the experiment was tried. You failed and you see the evils which have been brought upon the country, and remember the precious lives which have been sacrificed, and now let us look hands and lock hearts, and contend for our rights in the Union. [Applause.] It requires a degree of patriotism and exercise of self-abnegation rarely exhibited in human history, but let us forget our wrongs. Let us again exult in the common struggles of the better past; and bridging the chasm of blood with memories of the better before, let us again look up to the flag of our fathers and endeavor to feel how patriots can love it, and how heroes can die for it. [Applause] By adopting this course, you will at once join issue with the Republican party upon the construction to be placed upon the amendments to the Constitution, and you never will join issue with them upon that subject until you have advanced to that position.

And now, my Union Democratic friends, and you, my old Whig brethren, to whom my heart has always yearned with affection and love, you know how earnestly we resisted this resolution. You know what trials we underwent, but I bear witness to-day that there were no men in the army or in the civil service who afforded more relief or were truer to the South in her darkest hours than were the old Whigs and Union Democrats of this country. [Applause.] And it is a fact, which I will state here, and which is known by me to be true, that in the last two years of our terrible struggle, the Chief Executive of the Cofederacy had to depend almost entirely upon the Whigs as his best and truest friends and supporters. When others failed, when others wearied, when others tired, these men who had been dragged into the revolution were faithful to the end. You have shown your manhood and you have nothing of which to be ashamed. You were like myself, you "didn't go to be Democrats," but you are. Remember that the present Democratic party was organized since the war. It was organized under new conditions and upon new issues and there is no party in this country with which Southern men, in my judgment, can affiliate with any selfrespect, except that of the present Democratic party. [Applause.] With the views and the sentiments which I entertain I could not as a Southern man, under any circumstances, affiliate with the party which insulted the whole educated people of the South by disfranchising masters and by enfranchising their former slaves to govern them. [Applause.] It is very certain in my honest judgment, that no party can carry this country again and restore the Union and preserve the Union, except upon the principles of the old Whig party as pronounced by Mr. Clay. [Great applause.] I do not allude to his mere domestic policy. I do not propose to revive that party. I do not propose to revive any party. I am going with the Democratic party as long as it is the only party that is opposed to the Republican party, but I am ready and willing to adopt a better party whenever the country shall propose it. [Applause.] It is my purpose to make the insult offered by the dominant party to the white race of the South so ineffaceable that it will descend to our children for generations to come. I say that this being my great purpose outside of questions of political policy, I am willing, on this grand platform of honor and self-respect, to adopt any policy and to unite with any party that will accomplish this result. That is all I have to say on this subject. After all, the fundamental principles of the old Whig party are the only ones upon which the government can be safely and successfully administered. The Federal government is a limited government, with powers expressly delegated, and within those powers the government is supreme. The States have also certain powers and reserved rights, and within those powers and reserved rights they are supreme. That was the Old Whig doctrine. It further declared that when questions arose concerning the construction of the Constitution which were judicial in their character, they had to be settled in the courts, and that they were the final arbiters, and whenever questions arose of a political nature the Old Whig doctrine was that they should be settled in a spirit of mutual adjustment and honorable compromise and concession. That is the only principle upon which this American Government can stand, and it is the only principle upon which it ever did stand. And right here I want to state to my Democratic friends an historical fact. Those heard it claimed by them that the Union owed its prosperity, before the war, to the democratic party, but I say now, fearlessly, and I will be sustained by history, that the American Union owed forty years of its most prosperous existence to one man, and that man was Henry Clay. [Applause.] He did more to shape the policy and direct the destiny and advance the prosperity of this country, than all of the Presidents combined who were in office during his life. You got the country into all the trouble which came upon it by undoing his work, and you will never get the country out of its troubles until you return to the principles of Constitutional construction which he advocated. The old theories of the democratic party will not do now. They will have to be abandoned. The party has been defeated again and again and upon its ultra [illegible] the old Whig theory of our government to oppose the tendency to centralism and empire. Call it by whatever name you choose, that is what you are coming to. You must *whigize* the democracy. I do not know that there will be any new party formed. I am not advocating that—I care nothing for name, I am for principle—but I tell you now that there is but one way on earth to arrest the growing tendency to centralism. You cannot do it by preaching about the old theories of the Democratic party. You can only do it by uniting the Democrats and the old line Whigs upon the old constitutional principles held by Mr. Clay and the old party. There is no doubt of it; that is where you are coming to. [Applause.] I have given you what I believe to be a solution of all of our troubles, if there be wisdom and virtue enough in this country to adopt it. I have been charged frequently with intending to revive the Whig party. Well, I certainly would not be ashamed of the work, and the only reason, perhaps, why I have not attempted it is because I am afraid there is not political virtue and intelligence enough in the country for a Whig party. That is all.

But I will tell you another thing. This present Democratic party in Georgia is my party anyhow. I began it, and I am the father of it. I was present when it was organized. It was in 1867. I heard that some of our friends at Macon proposed to reorganize the Democratic party, and I went down there and there was not one of your old Democratic leaders there. They were under the house. I was chosen President of that convention, and I reorganized the Democratic party, and I am the father of it. [Applause.] I tell you it is the best Democratic party that ever was formed, and it is the only one I ever wanted to belong to. [Applause.] My old Whig friends, you need have no fears about it. I have christened it and washed it clean. [Applause.] Some of the spots were hard to get out, I admit, but they are all out and it is the best we can do. For the evils of the times there is no better party and its principles now are right if they are only adhered to. But I warn you now, that whenever that dragon of intolerance lifts its head again and seeks to rule this country by a system of brow-beating, the party will be in danger. Don't allow it to lift its head again lest you fail. Let us all feel that we have a common destiny. We will not charge you with the failure you have made. You thought you were doing what was best for the country, but if you have failed, you owe it to us, to your country, and to yourselves, to exercise this spirit of moderation, fairness and kindness.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

And to you, young men, I desire to say a few words. The young men who have not acted with any party, who are not identified with the Whig party or the Democratic party, and I believe there are no young men in this country, thank God, who are identified with the Republican party, [applause,] are the hope of our State. There never was a generation of young men that had a greater responsibility resting upon them than rests upon you. I came to this hall for several days after the first assembling of the Legislature for the express purpose of watching the young men, and of seeing who they were that would be prominent in the history of the State in years to come. I also watched each graduating class at our University, and put my mark upon every young man whom I thought was going to be distinguished in the future. Thank God there are men coming forward who are going to be shining lights, and are going to be the strong men of this country. I feel a great pride in them, but let me warn you now, young men, don't commit the blunder of tying your necks, as you enter the boisterous sea of public life, to the millstone of defeated theories. It is cruel; it is unkind; oh, it is terribly cruel for those who are old and gray, and who have been wrecked upon their theories, to spend the remainder of their days in urging the young to follow in their unfortunate footsteps. I tell you the revolution has wrought results, and such men are but the lingering echoes of a dead system. I do not ask you to approve of those results. I do not say they are right. I would lose my right arm before I would say they are all right, but I tell you there is no greater truth in history than that power is the chief element of law, and power has wrought results, and he can never be a wise statesman to guide the future destinies of this country and build up its prosperity, who does not recognize these facts and go to work accordingly. Why, fellow-citizens, there is scarcely a government on the face of the earth that is not the result of usurpation. The time will come, I believe it will come, I have faith that it will come—moderation, [illegible], dignity, forbearance, kindness to each other, abstaining from abuse of each other or of anybody will hasten it; when a dark line will be drawn around this infamous chapter in the history of mankind, and when reconstruction will be blotted out from the records of the country. It may not be in your day, it may not be in mine, but I believe it will come at last. It is not in your power to accomplish it, but you can promote it. You cannot promote it by passion, hatred or intolerance, but by good will toward each other, by forbearance, charity and moderation, by going to work and building up your own material interests—your own universities, your own schools, and by engaging in all those noble works for the revival of your prosperity. If you do this, the time will come when passion will subside and a reaction will take place and there will be a sense of justice in the Northern people, and they will say "we repent that in the hour of our malignant passion, we offered such an insult to our brethren of the South, and "out damned spot," they will cry. At least, let us be charitable enough to hope it; let us be kind enough to believe it; let us have faith enough to act upon it. As for myself, you cannot tie me to any party. I have no use for party except as I can accomplish good by it. I have no use for any organization except as I can promote the interests of the country by it. Faith in God and hope for man are the only fundamental principles in my human creed. To worship good and to elevate man are the only fundamental obligations I admit. Everything else is subordinate. All things else are simply means to accomplish these glorious ends and to discharge these duties. Those are the principles upon which to act. That great Roman to whom I have referred said, shortly before his death, that he had one thing to ask of the gods, and it was, that, dying, he might leave his country free. Fellow-citizens that is my ambition. God knows it is not office that I want. I want your confidence, but I do not want it expressed in that way. I have a yearning and an absorbing ambition to build up the country in which I was born and which I have seen devastated before my eyes. And if God should spare my life, I have, too, one thing to ask and that is that when at last I shall die, and my spirit shall start on its flight through the skies, let me look down and see on every square of Southern land, a beautiful cottage filled with a happy family and surrounded with every evidence of virtue and thrift. Let me see upon our hills and in our valleys the factory, the furnace and the foundry, with their smoke curling toward heaven, and filled with busy multitudes bringing to our people a steady stream of wealth and prosperity. Let me turn my gaze toward the University of my State, and see there thousands of noble Georgians learning by art and science how to make great and prosperous their grand old native State. Then let me [illegible] for one moment in my upward flight, and, binding my ears, catch the sound of lamentation coming from this free and prosperous people, for the recent departure of one who had done his whole duty in this glorious work. Then will I raise my eyes heavenward, and with their ascending voices a holier escort than that of angels, will proudly go to the gates of Paradise and claim admission there. [Applause]

☞ A Scotchman who had put up at an inn was asked in the morning how he had slept. "Ah, mon," replied Donald, "[illegible] will either, but I was much better off than the bugs, for deill a one o' them closed an e'e the night."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—In the House the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was considered. Voorhees opposed the appropriation for Consul to Havana, characterised Spain as a brutal and bloody power against which the Cuban people were revolting, supported by the sympathy of the people of the United States. Voorhees favored the recognition of the Cuban independence, saying there was not a foot of soil subject to Spanish bayonets. He said the Spanish authorities had treated the American flag and authority with sovereign and unmitigated contempt, while Peru acknowledged the absolute independence of Cuba, as did Bolivia, and [illegible] by poor, disordered Mexico. The United States was the only power recognizing free institutions in all the western world who had no kind word to say to the struggling people of the doomed Island. This is the strongest, the freest country with all its boasted power, hearing the dogs of war rending their flesh and crushing the bones of their victims was silent. Garfield opposed discussion. Banks promised that the House matter would soon come up in shape, upon which a vote could be reached. A bill passed with amendments, raising Russia to first, and Japan to second-class mission, and reducing Central America to one Minister at Nicaragua. The House then adjourned.

George Francis Adams and Secretary Fish have been closeted with the President and Cabinet for the last two hours and a half. No answer to England has been adopted. Contents of communication regarded as confidential.

In the Senate, Spencer introduced a bill continuing land grants to Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Bill forbidding corporation from issuing notes or bills in aid Southern Railroads, which Sherman said were issuing $2 and $4 notes, passed. The sale of arms to Spain was discussed by Trumbull, Morton and Nye. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!
"OLD RELIABLE"
THEATRE!
ESTABLISHED 1868.
ADIEU! ADIEU!!
Positively The Last Night!
This, Saturday Evening, February 24th
LADY OF LOYNS!
HELEN D'ESTE,
In her inimitable personation of PUALINE
Grand Family Matinee!
This, Saturday Afternoon, at two o'clock, of
THE HIDDEN HAND!
Admission to all parts of the House 25 cents.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette 75 cents; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cts; Gallery, 25 cts. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store without extra charge. Must be secured during the day. feb24—d1t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!
MRS. J. A. OATES ...LESSEE & MANAGERESS
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
First appearance in two years in Atlanta, of the favorite young native Cantatrice,
Mrs. J. A. OATES,
And her very celebrated
COMIC OPERA COMPANY!
COMMENCING ON
Monday Evening, February 26,
In an EXCELLENT DOUBLE BILL, presenting Offenbach's most successful Comic Opera, entitled the
PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT!
MRS. OATES appearing in her unrivalled characterization of ERNESTINE, which is everywhere regarded as one her MOST SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATIONS. She will, also, on the same evening appear in her irresistable personation of
LIZETTE!
Mrs. Oates brings with her this season A GREATLY ENLARGED COMPANY OF EXCELLENT ARTISTES.
A NEW and SUPERIOR REPERTOIRE,
and the handsomest appointments in the line of Wardrobe, Properties, etc., possessed by any Company now before the American Public.
A Change of Bill Every Night.
Reserved Seats will be sold by Phillips & Crew, commencing on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 00; Reserved Seats, $1 25; Gallery, 50 cts.
feb19—d6t

Announcements.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

General Lafayette McLaws is announced as a candidate for Comptroller General of the State, subject to the Democratic nomination. dec28—td

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Colonel H. J. Sprayberry is announced as a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the Democratic nomination. nov6-d&w

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

City Intelligence.

Be sure and read the new advertisements.

Go for those fine oysters at Thompson's.

The proceedings of Council are unavoidably crowded out.

AUCTION TO-DAY.—Remember the great auction sale at the Live Auction Mart this morning.

BIG AUCTION.—McNally & Daniels have a large auction sale this morning.

HEART-HUNGRY.—The demand for this book, by our brilliant townswoman, continues unabated.

POCKET PICKED.—We learn that Mr. Williams, Tax Collector of Jasper county, had his pocket picked at the Post Office last night of $585.

ABE CRAWFORD.—We learn that this celebrated billiardist has bought out the "Girl of the Period" saloon.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Mr. H. Simpson, on Decatur street, near Meador's wagon-yard, was broken into Thursday night, and eight sacks of sugar, coffee and other groceries taken out. Mr. Simpson is a young merchant who has recently come to our city from Chester, South Carolina. We have yet to the thief.

A GOOD CHANCE TO GET A STYLISH SPRING SUIT.—A card in another column announces that a representative of the renowned tailoring establishment of Elliott & Co., Broadway, New York, is in the city for the purpose of taking orders and measure for spring clothing. The collection of samples is one of the largest and finest that we have ever seen exhibited in Atlanta. A perfect fit is guaranteed.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The injunction case between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company came up for a hearing yesterday before Judge Erskine. Col. L. E. Bleckley appeared for the Telegraph Company, and Hill & Sons and Pope & Brown for the Railroad. After the reading of the bill and cross bill, the further hearing of the case was continued until this morning.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that Mr. Watkins, son of Hon. R. P. Watkins, a freight conductor on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, was shot in the abdomen at Cartersville on Thursday night by John Crawford, son of Colonel R. A. Crawford. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, young Watkins was not expected to live, and young Crawford had not been arrested. The shooting occurred in a bar-room. We did not learn the particulars.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *February* Term, 1872.—Nos. 9, 13, and 14, Pataula Circuit, were withdrawn.

No 9 is S. A. McLendon vs. Miles L. McDowell. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Clay.

H. Fielder, for plaintiff in error.

Turnipseed & Parker, contra.

No. 13 is E. B. Sanders vs. McAfee & Owens. Equity, from Randolph.

John T. Clark, for plaintiff in error.

H. Fielder, contra.

No. 14 is John H. David vs. the South Western Railroad Company. Trespass, from Randolph.

H. Fielder, for plaintiff in error.

Lyon, DeGraffenreid & Irvin, contra.

No. 10 was argued. It is Kitchen & Hartridge vs. James B. Pace. Motion to distribute money, from Clay.

W. M. Gverraid, Hood & Kiddoo, for plaintiff in error.

H. Fielder, R. E. Kennon, contra.

No. 12 was withdrawn. It is S. J. Collier vs. M. A. Brown. Claim, from Early.

R. H. Powell, H. Fielder, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Bower, Hood & Kiddoo, for defendant.

No. 12 was temporarily passed.

No. 15 being next in order it and No. 36 were consolidated and argued together.

No. 15 is J. A. Alison, administrator, vs. H. B. & J. W. Elder. Ejectment, from Randolph

No. 36 is John W. Elder vs. J. A. Alison, administrator. Refusal of injunction, from Randolph.

Hood & Kiddoo, for Alison.

H. Fielder, for Elders.

No. 21 was withdrawn. It is Wesley Shropshire, administrator, vs. H. H. Jones. Ejectment, from error.

H. Fielder, for defendant.

No. 16 was taken up. It is George Singer, Jr., vs. John W. Scott. Ejectment, from Stewart

H. Fielder, Beall & Tucker, for plaintiff in error.

J. L. Wimberly, B. S. Morrill, contra.

Pending the argument of this cause Court adjourned 'till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA NATIONAL BANK CASE.—Judge Erskine yesterday morning rendered a decision in the above case.

Judge Erskine said the first question to be considered was, has this court jurisdiction. If it has jurisdiction, it has it under the 57th section of the Banking act of 1864. The Supreme Court has decided that bank can sue in all matters arising under acts of Congress.

Is the case at bar such a case as is contemplated by the act of Congress? The seizure of books, etc., is a winding up of the bank. If A. seized goods not subject, said goods are not in charge of the law but the charge of the individual. In such a case this art can intervene and enjoin. If the damage is irremable at common law it is not necessary to allege insolvency of the trespasser.

In the instance the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania enjoined the United States.

If the acts of A. are the acts of the State, then this court is inhibited from enjoining. If A handed over the articles seized to the State no action can be brought against the State.

National Banks perform functions similar to those of the United States Bank of 1816. The United States will prevent a State from infringing on the franchises of a bank, but will not protect it in a violation of State law.

As to the reserve fund, the charter of the bank is made, fulfied by the bank not having it, but only certain sum is limited.

This court cannot interfere to prevent a levy on money.

In the case of Fodo. all the United States Supreme Court held that money in the possession of the defendant might be taken by execution. It was the proper doctrine. Chief Justice Marshall, in his decision, said that he "could see no reason why an execution cannot be made on money."

The Recovery bill gives the right to seize the property of the defendant. Money is property and property is money. The words "any and all property" in the recovery bill against "any portion large or small" or "all" property. The court decided that money might be levied on.

Books, papers, notes, &c., cannot be levied on. Property that cannot be taken by attachment cannot be taken by a fi. fa. The case referred to in 24th Howard is one in point. It was held that the books, and works of the canal company could not be levied on.

An injunction does not act on the article but on the person. This is a restorative injunction. Judge Erskine pronounced the following decree:

Bailing them, National Bank of Atlanta vs. George The Georgia A[illegible] dant.

This motion for a w[illegible]bers, on the 31st and 22d ult before me, at Chat[illegible] bill of complaint and ans of February instant, [illegible] argued by counsel. ditch of defendant, and wa[illegible] the opinion of the In consideration whereof it is [illegible] and that the complainant has not sufficiently establish[illegible] every of the grievances complained of in said bill, a[illegible] all the defendant has not sufficiently establish[illegible] Sheriff of Coweta set up and claimed by him, as a Deputy Sheriff of Fulton county, State of Georgia, or otherwise by virtue of a certain writ of attachment which came to his hands, as Deputy Sheriff as aforesaid, set forth in complainant's bill and marked exhibit A.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Judge that George W. Anderson, the defendant, be and he is hereby restrained under a penalty of $5,000, from retaining any of the bank notes, books, papers, notes discounted, notes or bills of exchange taken for collection, and all other evidences of debt, and special deposits of every description mentioned, described, or in any wise referred to in said bill of complaint—including all the things and articles of such nature and kind taken in the said banking rooms, of every kind found and [illegible]city of Atlanta in said State of said complainant in the [illegible] and furniture, among said defendant, except money and iron safe therein which further shall secure the iron vault, and defendant is also hereby restrained from impeding or obstructing said complainant in using the same, except the money, furniture, and iron safe,) or from exercising the corporate franchises belonging or appertaining to said complainant—the Georgia National Bank of Atlanta—or from re-occupying the said Banking Rooms of complainant without let, molestation or hindrance. But the complainant is not to have the benefit of this order until it shall enter into bond with sufficient security in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for this District to be approved by the Clerk in the penalty of $5,000, payable to defendant, and conditioned to pay to him all such damage and costs as he may sustain in consequence of the said injunction, if the same shall be dissolved.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton quiet; uplands 22¾; Orleans 23½; sales 1,084 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 19,200 bales, as follows: For February, [illegible] March, 23 5-16a23 7-16; April, [illegible] May, 23 7-16a23 9-16; June, [illegible]

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 91¼a92. Wheat quiet and dull; winter red western $1 65a1 66. Corn heavy and lower at 90a91. Rice steady at 9a8¾. Pork active at $14 20a14 25. Lard heavy at 9¼a9¾. Navals firm. Tallow quiet.

Money active. Gold 111a111. Sterling steady at 9¾. Governments strong. Southerns generally steady.

Comparative Cotton Statement.—Total net receipts from September 1st, 1871, [illegible] bales, against 2,626,897 last year. Total exports this year 1,336,971 bales, against 1,615,223 last year. Stock at all the United States ports this year 573,568 bales, last year 69,765; at interior towns this year 86,408, last year 118,170; at Liverpool this year 566,000, last year 764,500. American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year 160,000, last year 290,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Cotton quiet middlings 23½; net receipts 2,437 bales; gross 2,611; exports to Havre 2,305; to New York 135; sales 4,5000; stock 233,834. Net receipts for the week 35,455; gross 36,680; exports to Liverpool 40,895; to Havre 4,048; Amsterdam 2,051; coastwise 5,698; 48,000.

PROVIDENCE, February 23.—Cotton—net receipts 18 bales; stock 18,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½; net receipts 1,239; gross 2,149.

AUGUSTA, February 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¼; net receipts 711 bales; sales 525; stock of 1871, 23,625; of 1872, 17,179. Net receipts of the week 2,6.6 bales; sales 36,183.

CITY POINT, February 23.—Cotton—net receipts 528 bales.

MOBILE, February 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 22; net receipts 660 bales; gross 710; exports to Great Britain 21; sales 600; stock 67,055.

BOSTON, February 23.—Cotton—net receipts 263 bales; gross 569, stock 8,000.

WILMINGTON, February 23.—Cotton firm; middlings 22½; net receipts 174 bales; sales 45; stock 4,261.

CHARLESTON, February 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23a23½; net receipts 685 bales; sales 300; stock 70,548.

AUGUSTA, February 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¼; net receipts 300 bales; sales 600.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—Cotton quiet; middings 23¼; receipts 2,002.

SAVANNAH, February 23.—Cotton a shade firmer; middlings 22a22½; net receipts 1,700 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,075; sales 2,800; stock 72,255.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Cotton—middlings 22½; net receipts 80 bales; gross 100; exports to Great Britain 403; stock 6,259.

GALVESTON, February 23.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20½; net receipts 215 bales; exports to Great Britain 507; sales 1,400; stock 49,541.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Pork nominal, $13 25 asked. Lard, 9½ asked. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 5a5 4-5 cash. Whisky 86.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Whisky steady at 86. Pork $13. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6 a6¼. Lard 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Provisions in fair demand on order. Pork $13 25. Shoulders 6½. Whisky 86.

NASHVILLE, February 23.—Cotton dull and nomical; low middlings 21, stock in 1871, 8,434; in 1872, 5,652; receipts of the week 1,119; shipments 1,000.

SELMA, February 23.—Cotton—stock in 1871, 8,860; in 1872, 3,795; receipts of the week 1,148; shipments 1,602.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—Cotton quiet; shipments for the week 888; sales 813; stock in 1871, 12,485; 1872, 9,859.

MACON, February 23.—Cotton steady; middlings 21; receipts for the week 545 bales, shipments 1,410; stock in 1871, 15,137; 1872, 10,390.

LIVERPOOL, February 23, evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 11¼a11¼; Orleans 11¼; nearly due from New Orleans 11 9-16; shipping at New Orleans 11¼. Manchester advices less favorable. Cumberland cut 32s 6d.

Local and Business Notices.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Those who want them will do well to call at

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co.

feb24-d2t

FAMILY GROCERIES.—The choicest Family Groceries, fine Northern Seed Potatoes, and everything nice, to be had at W. W. Compton & Co.'s, Peachtree street. feb24-d2t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!—Just received at Thompson's Restaurant Mobile, Cedar Key and Lynnhaven Shell Oysters. Come and get some. feb24-d1t

STOVE WOOD, sawed any length, split coarse or fine, DELIVERED in any part of the city. Order at corner Peachtree and Wall streets, or P. O. News Stand.

feb17—d1m-h-c

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Get the best, such as are executed at Smith & Motes' Premium Art Gallery, 27 Whitehall Street. feb18-d1w

STILL AHEAD!—Those charming Pictures from Smith & Motes. They study to please.

feb18-d1w

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!—Our determination to sell at greatly reduced prices, is causing our sales to increase daily.

Immense stock on hand—nothing held in reserve.

Every garment must be sold, to make room for spring stock. Boys' and Children's Clothing at prime cost.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
Clothiers and Tailors,
jan13-tf 56 Whitehall Street.

TO RENT OR SELL.—A 65 acre farm, within one mile of the city of Atlanta. Apply to Dr. J. S. Willson, at Coal Yard on Marietta street, or through post-office box 545. dec21-tf

DO THEY THINK OF ME AT HOME!—They will if you send them your picture, made by the popular Artists, Smith & Motes.

feb18-d1w

SPENCER'S LAW OFFICE is at No. 10 Grant's Building. The practice of Criminal Law a specialty. feb16—d1m

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

FROM March 1st, that convenient 6-room Cottage on Collins street, at present occupied by Col. Peterson Thweatt. Apply to

J. C. PECK,
feb24-d6t Ivy street.

STRAYED.

ON MONDAY, 19th instant, A young BAY MARE left this city, going in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, on Sand Town Road. Has hair rubbed off of both shoulders from wear of shaft, short mane and tail, left eye weak. We offer Ten Dollars to any one returning her to our Seed Store.

NICHOLS & WILSON, Seedsmen,
feb24—d2t Broad Street.

Sales this Morning, 10 O'Clock,

AT THE

Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson.

J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

ONE fine large desirable family Horse (sold for no fault.) One young Mule and two Horses. One fine Show Case, suitable for Bonnets or Hats, with Hat and Bonnet Stand attached. One large Office Desk and two small Desks. Fine Marble Top Bureaus and Walnut Bedsteads, and a general line of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, etc., etc.

Also, various other articles too numerous to mention. Be on hand early and get bargains.

feb24-1t

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray, on the 23d day of February, 1872, by G. S. Williams, of the 230th District G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one bright brindle Steer, about six years old, with white on his forehead, and white spots on the belly and both hind legs, marked with a split in the left ear, and smooth crop and underbit in the right two holes in each, Appraised by O. J. Culbarson and O. H. Bentley, freeholders of said District, to be worth about fifteen dollars, and who say it is worth twenty-five cents per day for food and keep it.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense, and take it away, or it will be sold on the premises of said Williams, the take-up, just beyond the corporate limits of Atlanta, on the road to "West End," on Monday, 4th day of March, 1872.

JOHN J. HOOPER, Clerk C. C.
feb24-d1t Trustee's fee $6.

Notice.

I WILL SELL CHEAP, a new, well built three Room House, with hall, verandah, closets, etc., two Room Kitchen—all well inclosed, with new, substantial fence, on a lot 160 by 200 feet, beautifully located in a retired, quiet neighborhood, and nicely shaded by native oak and pine trees. A bargain may be had.

G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

4 Very Desirable Vacant Lots,

—AND—

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS,

All close to the State Road Shops.

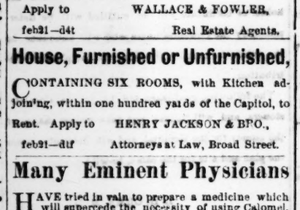
I WILL SELL, on the premises, Thursday, 28th, last day of February, at three o'clock in the evening, this very desirable property, belonging to Uncle Peter Hines, with honest titles, for half cash, balance in three months, with interest. Call at my office and get a plat.

Also, at the same time and place, an

A No. 1, 4 Gallon Milch Cow.

G. W. ADAIR,
feb24—d2t Real Estate Agent.

THE AMERICAN TURBINE



Water Wheel

IS A GOOD, CHEAP AND DURABLE WHEEL. Water Powers improved and information concerning the same given. Apply to

S. H. BUDFISH, Civil Engineer,
feb24—deodlm Box 144, Augusta, Ga.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

WE have two No. 1 PHELAN TABLES—one Carom, the other Pocket—for sale. One newly repaired, which we will dispose of very low for cash. Address

PARKER & BAIRD,
feb24—d1w Camilla, Ga.

Horses, Wagons, Pianos, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

By McNALLY & DANIELS,

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets,

THIS MORNING AT TEN O'CLOCK, in front of Store, will be sold, Two Splendid Pianos, good as new and in perfect order, One Four-horse Wagon, One Two-horse Wagon, Two One-horse Wagons, Three sets Harness, Ten packages good Butter, 1,000 pounds Meat, 100 pairs Shoes. Also, TWO No 1 HORSES.

feb24—d1t

FOR SALE,

That Splendid Property,

KNOWN AS THE

P. E. McDaniel & Co. Warehouse,

93 feet on Hunter and 189 feet on Pryor.

THIS is first-class property, and for solid investment cannot be excelled in the city.

Apply to WALLACE & FOWLER,
feb21—d4t Real Estate Agents.

House, Furnished or Unfurnished,

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, with Kitchen adjoining, within one hundred yards of the Capitol, to Rent. Apply to HENRY JACKSON & BRO.,
feb21—dtf Attorneys at Law, Broad Street.

Many Eminent Physicians

HAVE tried in vain to prepare a medicine which will supercede the necessity of using Calomel, Blue Mass or Mercury, in any of its forms, for the cure of

Liver Complaint,

with which so many people are now afflicted. It has been reserved for an East Tennessean to make the discovery, and the owner of it has been induced to place it before the public for the benefit of the many who are afflicted with

Distressing Liver Disease.

It is only put up by Dr. J. H. CALFEE, and is called

"Calfee's Great Liver Compound."

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., are Wholesale and Retail Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine, and every Bottle is warranted to cure, or the money refunded. feb24—d1m

A FEW persons can secure good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without BOARD, as desired, by applying to W. C. HUGHEN, at the Campbell House, No. 64 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

feb10— oct6—d6m

CARD.

ELLIOT & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

756 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE FINEST FOREIGN GOODS, & A PERFECT FIT A SPECIALTY,

WE would respectfully inform the gentlemen of this city that a member of the above House is at present stopping at the Kimball House, with a hands me line of samples, and is taking measures and orders for Clothes in the New Spring Styles. These Goods are direct importations that were manufactured expressely for the London and Paris markets, and were obtained by us from the manufacturers. A perfect fit and a stylish garment is guaranteed in every instance. The prices of suits ranging from $35 upwards, according to the style and quality of the Goods. Much lower in price than can be obtained of Tailors in this city. Mr. Elliot will call on any parties who cannot conveniently leave their place of business, if they will send name and address to hotel.

WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Orders were taken by Messrs. Elliot & Co., the past year, for more than fifty suits in a distant city, and only one coat and two pairs of pantaloons were returned for alterations.—*Scribners (N. Y.) Monthly.*

feb24—d4t

CHESAPEAKE GUANO!

WE are now receiving 200 TONS of Chesapeake Guano, which we will sell upon reasonable terms to Planters, with the option to pay in Cotton at 15 cents, first November, or the money. This Lot is fresh from the works, and is genuine. It has given general satisfaction, for several years, in this and other sections. We call attention to the following ANALYSIS of Dr. A. MEANS, at Savannah, Ga.

Moisture expelled, at 212 deg. Fah		11.60
Organic Matter		31.40
Yielding Ammonia	3.77	
Soluble Phosphoric Acid		10.43
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate dissolved	22.77	
Common Phosphoric Acid		6.76
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate	10.18	
Potassa		3.16
Sulphuric Acid, Lime, &c., undetermined		35.05
		100.00

Planters will please call and make arrangements early before the lot is all engaged.

Respectfully,
feb24—d1m AD'LH & BRO. Agents.

Commercial Insurance Company,

OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.

A PARTICIPATING COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

JAMES W. DAVIES, President. W. T. WHEELESS, Vice-President.
J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary,

DIRECTORS.

JAS. W. DAVIES,	W. T. WHEELESS,	H. P. RUSSELL,
J. T. BOTHWELL,	HENRY MYERS,	W. E. JACKSON,
JAS. T. GARDNER,	GEO. R. SIBLEY,	JNO. W. WALLACE,
J. J. PEARCE,	J. T. SMITH,	T. G. BARRETT,
J. M. CLARKE,	W. S. ROBERTS,	JAS. A. GRAY,
WM. BRYSON,	J. W. HORTON.	

I HAVE been appointed Agent of the above Company, and respectfully present its claims to the public. Participating Policies issued, entitling holders to three-fourths of net profits. This is A NO. 1 Southern Company, and I ask a fair share of business, and can issue Policies of the Commercial Insurance Company on as good terms as any other first-class Company.

W. H. HANCOCK, Agent,

Office, corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets. Atlanta, Ga.

feb22—d1w

Notice to Shippers from New York.

The Great Southern Freight and Passenger Route,

VIA SAVANNAH,

HAVE very greatly reduced their Rates to Atlanta on the following articles: Apples, Onions, Potatoes and Vegetables, Flour, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Codfish, Coffee, Cement, Fish in barrels, half barrels and kits, Lard, Molasses, Nails, Pork and Beef, Sugar, Whisky. These rates to take effect from 24th January. Passage to and from New York $25 50, which includes transfer at Savannah, and meals and state rooms on board Steamer. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, insuring quicker transit than by any other route.

GEO. A. MCCLESKEY,
feb11—d4t General Steamship Agent.

In Store.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,
PINK-EYE POTATOES,
EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES,
WHITE ONION SETS,
RED ONION SETS,
YELLOW ONION SETS,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER,
TIMOTHY,
REED'S GRASS,
HUNGARIAN GRASS,
BLUE GRASS,
ORCHARD GRASS,
MILLET.

For sale low by

ANDERSON & WELLS.
feb23—dtf

Boarders Wanted.

SEVERAL DAY-BOARDERS can be accommodated with GOOD BOARD, at the second house on Collins Street from Decatur Street. Situation convenient to business. feb21—d3t

ATTENTION, LADIES!

ALL persons having FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES that need adjusting, will please send or report them to the Florence Office, where they will be promptly attended to "FREE OF CHARGE," except for new or duplicate parts that may have to be furnished.

Machine Cotors, Oil, Needles, Thread and Machine Findings generally kept for sale.

STAMPING AND STITCHING

done promptly, at reasonable prices.

Machines of all kinds REPAIRED AND WORK WARRANTED.

Second-hand Machines for RENT or SALE.

Office, No. 13 Marietta Street.
feb23—d1w J. P. REEVES, Agent.

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE"

FERTILIZER,

Containing the elements of plant food in the most natural proportions.

It is perfectly deodorized, quick in action, permanent in effect and unsurpassed in mechanical condition.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. Stockell & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & WELLS,

No. 20 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

feb23—dtf

Piano for Rent.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FOR RENT. For terms, inquire of O. Rockwell, at Mrs. W. L. Eazard's, next door to Mr. L. B. Davis' Boarding House, on Forsyth Street. feb23—dtf

Lost Watch---$25 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from Phillips & Flanders' Store, a DOUBLE CASED SILVER WATCH, with the name of Henry B. Robinson engraved on the inside of the case, also the date, which is forgotten. The above reward will be paid for the return of the Watch to this office, or information sufficient to lead to its discovery. feb23—d4t

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, up to ten o'clock on the 31th instant, for the erection and completion of the

CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

Proposals to be made out for the whole job complete. Plans and specifications can be seen at our office.

The usual right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

PARKINS & ALLEN, Architects,
feb16—d10t No. 20 and 22 Kimball House.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer, Steam Engine at Auction!

WE offer at private sale until Saturday the 24th February, instant, one Steam Engine of 35-Horse Power, nearly new. If not previously disposed of privately, it will, on that day, be sold at auction, at our Lumber Yard, at 10 o'clock, noon.

feb21—otd MURPHY & MERRIAM.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate of Lime!

One of the best Fertilizers in use. It increases the crops and improves the land. It is indorsed by hundreds who have used it the last several years. No Fertiliser shall be offered on more favorable terms for the coming season. Send at once for terms and prices.

I also call special attention to my stock of

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

Which are now in store and are offered on most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS EASTERN GROWN

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

Now in store. Western potatoes are cheaper, but not so early or productive. My stock of

Agricultural Implements!

is large and complete. Steamers for roads and plows supplied. I also have full supply of following Guanos: John Mangum & Co.'s, Coes, Cotton States, Dissolved Bones, Peruvian Land Plaster, Sea Fowl, Meat and Bone, Strafois, Sardy's Soluble Pacific, Acid Phosphate, Bone Dust, Bhiwan, Rhodes, Chemicals, etc., etc.

LIVE STOCK!

I am prepared to furnish Merino Sheep, Berkshire, Poland, China, Essex and Chester Pigs, Brahma, Polish and Game Fowls, Cattle and Horses.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
jan3—d7 Post-Office Box 260. Sales Rooms Broad Street, Opposite Cotton Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.

THE OLD RELIABLE!

REDWINE & FOX,

DRUGGISTS,

Atlanta, Ga., Corner of Whitehall and Alabama Sts.

HAVING THOROUGHLY REFITTED OUR

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,

WE ARE READY TO PREPARE AND

Compound Medicines with Accuracy.

As this branch of the Drug business is a specialty with us, we unhesitatingly announce that our method cannot be surpassed.

DAY OR NIGHT,

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SOAP AND TOILET ARTICLES.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, Glass and Dyestuffs,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

feb10—nov3-d1f REDWINE & FOX.

SINGER

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

FIRST PREMIUM
At Atlanta Fair,
OCTOBER, 1871,
For Best Family Machine.

PREMIUM
At the Macon Fair,
OCTOBER, 1871.
FAMILY MACHINE,
With best and most useful Attachments.

FIRST PREMIUM
AT THOMASVILLE,
NOVEMBER 8, 1871.
For Best Family Machine.

GOLD MEDAL
—AND—
THREE SILVER MEDALS,
Awarded the SINGER at the Augusta Fair, November, 1871.

EXAMINE OUR MACHINE.

GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE, AND SILVER MEDAL FOR BEST MACHINE WORKED BY HAND, AND DIPLOMA, FOR BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE, AT SAVANNAH FAIR.

H. D. HAWLEY,
General Agent for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.
R. T. SMILLIE, Local Agent.
nov12—may12—1y Corner S. Broad and W. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

—IS NOT—

Coming to Atlanta,

—BUT—

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

Are Now Receiving at their Old Stand,

FORSYTH STREET,

500,000 POUNDS BULK MEATS,
10,000 pounds Choice Bacon Hams,
50,000 pounds Pure Leaf Lard in tierces and cans,
500 bales Hay—assorted,
10,000 bushels very Choice Seed Oats,
200 barrels Seed Potatoes—Eastern growth,
100 barrels Whisky—various brands,
1,000 Flour—assorted brands.

Corn Meal Received, Fresh from the Mills,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

IN TRANSIT, WHICH WE CAN DELIVER NEXT WEEK,

10,000 BUSHELS CORN, CHOICE WHITE.

We desire to sell the above named articles during the month, FOR CASH.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
General Commission Merchants.
Atlanta, Georgia, February 8, 1872.—dtf nov7—

Special and Important!

YOUNG MEN, in business in, or arriving in the city wishing to secure Board in a first-class BOARDING HOUSE, will do well to call on

L. B. DAVIS, General Agent.

GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and ladies, at hotels, can secure PRIVATE BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with cozy rooms, elegantly furnished, and excellent fare, or transient boarders, would do well to call on

L. B. DAVIS, General Agent,

Or at his residence, corner Forsyth and Peachtree streets. feb7—d1m

A First-Class Investment!!

I WILL sell very cheap for CASH a valuable Farm in Cherokee county, Alabama, containing 320 acres, 60 in cultivation—mostly in No. Bottom—the balance well wooded.

It lies near the route of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, (now under contract within 20 miles) and the proposed route of the Georgia Western Railroad, which is bound to be built.

A capitalist desiring a profitable investment, or young farmer beginning life cannot find a better opening.

For particulars call on or address

DR. J. W. MURRELL, Athens, Ga.

jan28—d3m-sundwed

WANDO

FERTILIZER!

FOR

COTTON, CORN, WHEAT AND TOBACCO.

PRICE:

CASH, $50 per 2000 lbs., at Factory,
TIME, $55 per 2000 lbs., at Factory, payable,
November 1st, 1872, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Factory East End Hazel Street; Mines on Ashley River.

WANDO

ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME!

FOR

COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED!

PRICE:

CASH, $30 per 2000 lbs., at Factory.
TIME, $35 per 2000 lbs., at Factory, payable,
November 1st, 1872, WITHOUT INTEREST.

WM. C. DUKES & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1 South Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

J. V. JONES, Agent at Atlanta, Ga.,

Office at Glenn & Wright's Warehouse.

J. G. HOLMES, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies.

jan14-d3m

SEA FOWL GUANO!

500 TONS NOW ARRIVING.

Standard Guaranteed TO BE EQUAL TO Published Analysis!

Standard Guaranteed TO BE EQUAL TO Published Analysis!

Practical tests for the past five years prove this to be in no respect inferior to the best Peruvian Guano as a Fertilizer.

Sold for Money or Cotton

AT OPTION OF PURCHASER, AND ON

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Remunerative Price guaranteed for Cotton delivered in payment of this Guano.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Wholesale and Retail Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of

MARK W. JOHNSON,
jan25—d&w3m BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ETIWAN FERTILIZERS!

THREE VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLES are offered by the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company of Charleston, South Carolina, viz:

ETIWAN GUANO.

A complete manure, adapted to Cotton, Grain and Tobacco, being the well known article heretofore offered at the very high grade of 18 per cent. dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, with the addition, as heretofore, of Peruvian Guano, Ammonia and Potash. Price $35 per ton, if paid on or before the first of April next, and $40 per ton, payable 1st November, 1872, without interest.

ETIWAN CROP FOOD.

A new article of about the same high grade of Soluble Phosphate, compounded with the elements of Cotton Seed in such a manner as to ensure one of the best fertilizers for Cotton and Grain, at a lower price than the Etiwan Guano. Price $40 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next, $45 per ton, payable 1st November, 1872, without interest.

ETIWAN DISSOLVED BONE.

Averaging from 13 to 16 per cent. of Dissolved Bone Phosphate, and thus enabling the planter by compositing, to obtain two tons of half that grade at a saving of one half cost and freight. Price $35 per ton, if paid on or before the first of April next, $40 per ton, payable 1st November, 1872, without interest.

TAKE NOTICE, that ALL these fertilisers are of the HIGHEST GRADE OF SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, and must help for more than one year.

WM. C. BEE & CO.,
General Agents, Charleston, S. C.
MARK W. JOHNSON, Agent at Atlanta, Ga. dec12—d3m

PETER LYNCH,

At His Old 15 Year Stand, No. 92 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, - - - - - Georgia,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING HIS NUMEROUS CITY AND COUNTRY FRIENDS AND Customers, that he has just received from the principal markets of the East and West, and expects to keep receiving a large stock of all kinds of

SPRING GROCERIES,

and expects to keep adding extensively to his already Large Stock, and has now, perhaps, the largest and best assorted

STOCK OF GOODS

Ever kept by any House in this city doing a Wholesale and Retail Grocery Trade, which he now offers to the trade for CASH, (and cash only,) except where parties ordering can give undoubted reference that the Money will be sent when the invoice and goods are received by them. My stock, in part, consists of the following:

100 bbls. Early Rose, Early Goodrich and Pink-eye Potatoes

FOR SEED.

ONION SETS, all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS to arrive in about two weeks from DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, celebrated and reliable Seed Growers of Delaware or Pennsylvania.

Pickles and Cranberries by the quart, gallon or barrel; Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Harness, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Porter, Cider, Vinegar, Hominy, Grits, Powders, Wooden-ware, Crockery and all kinds of Glassware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Spades, Shovels, Nails, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Trace Chains, Hoop Bands, Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Stopping Paper, Twines, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef, Bagging, Iron Ties, etc., etc., etc.

And, in fact, almost anything to be found in a first-class Grocery and Provision Store. I could not begin to mention one-fiftieth part of the NOTIONS I have got. Come and see for yourselves and I will be bound if you don't go away without buying, if you need goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Wines and Liquors.

I am overstocked in this line of goods owing to a little Revenue irregularity in the conduction of my Liquor business, about four weeks ago which is now nearly removed. I have ever looked to order or telegraph for a new stock, which now leaves me with my usual stock on hand. I am determined to sell it low, and will until my stock is reduced to its usual standard. Goods can be had either in Augusta, Savannah or Charleston, to any one wishing to BUY FOR CASH.

All orders accompanied with the Cash, or subject to the above conditions, will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Refer to any old and reliable house in the city, or to the Atlanta National Bank officers, where I do my Banking business.

Atlanta, January 15, 1872—tf [feb7-d3m&w] PETER LYNCH,
92 Whitehall Str.

Daily Constitution.

Schurz.

The great German made a telling speech on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French. We give the following extracts. They show bold readiness and ability of the gifted German:

Debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French. Mr. Schurz addressed the Senate. The galleries were completely filled, and on motion of Mr. Fenton the ladies were allowed to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr. Schurz said the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments used in its support. When we hear a cause advocated by insinuations and innuendoes with regard to the motive of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New York (Morton and Conkling) would deny that the general rule applies to the French matter. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this Government to certain persons, because every road out of the Republican party led into the Democratic party, [laughter] and because the platform of the Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views, and must therefore be unrepublican, and radically wrong, and because he is in favor of the re-election of General Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.] The Senator from New York, (Conkling,) whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat after his gallant exploit yesterday, followed in the footsteps of the Senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blame, because there was no impression abroad that there is a military ring in this country, because there is an impression of the existence of a Senatorial cabel bent on destroying this administration, and because Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire speeches of certain Republican Senators in order to defeat the Administration party there. Now, sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over did I not desire to devote a very few remarks to the one thing said by the Senator. With an air of triumph he held up a pamphlet purporting to contain one of my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire, and was producing greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter and what do you think that pamphlet contains? It contains the speeches of the Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska, and myself, and they are speeches denouncing the corruption in the custom house in New York. If such things work against the success of the administration party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption.

It is those sycophants who, by covering up every abuse ever so glaring, and defending every violation of law ever so scandalous, have brought the commonwealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes, there is a Senatorial cabel upon this floor; it is that cabel which defeated the San Domingo scheme; it is that cabel which forced the investigation of corruption in the New York Custom House; it is that cabel which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation; and, let me tell the Senate, that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters in New Hampshire, if it could have been said at the same time those abuses which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year ago had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet and Stocking were at that moment still plundering the merchants of New York.

Mr. Schurz then said the subject before the Senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised three questions. The first was, what was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid down by the government for its own action, the rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent. The second one was, what was done in accordance with the laws of the country. The third is, is there, in the facts as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corruption connected with the transaction.

On these points Mr. Schurz made an elaborate speech, consuming several hours. He concluded as follows:

The Senator (Conkling) has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday, threatening to use with fine and imprisonment. Ah, sir, it's a glorious spectacle. Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate the abuses and violation of law and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment. Let it be known in every nook and corner that he who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law, is confronted by the powers that be, with the prospect of a dungeon. Why, sir, in such a desperate condition as that, [laughter and applause in the galleries] they are developing very fast. How long will it be until you can't even hunt up testimony against Leet and Stocking Knights of the General Order, without hearing some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senator from New York thinks he can in this way strike fear into my soul, he will soon find he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked, I have seen far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail. No sir; I will vote for his amendment, vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. If you think that the movement now spreading all over the land is all a report of the politicians, you will soon discover you are mistaken. It is a reaction against the easy political morals and spirit of jobbery which has been developed in times of war and great political excitement, it is an honest uprising for honest and pure government. You cannot repress it by party discipline; You cannot kill it with penal statutes. It may be a commotion to-day to undertake to resist, and you will find it a great moral, a political revolution to-morrow. Whatever others may do; it is to this cause that my heart is devoted, and with this cause I will stand or fall.

☞ An old farmer was out one day looking over his broad acres, with an axe on his shoulder and a small dog at his heels. They espied a woodchuck. The dog gave chase and drove him into a stone wall where action immediately commenced. The dog would draw the woodchuck partly from the wall, and the woodchuck would take the dog back. The old farmer's sympathy getting high on the side of the dog, thought he must help him. So putting himself in position, with axe above the dog, he waited for the extraction of the woodchuck, when he would cut him down. The opportunity afforded, and the old man struck, but the woodchuck gathered up at the same time, took the dog in far enough to receive the blow and the dog was killed on the spot. For years after the old man, in relating the story, would add: "And that dog don't know to this day but what the woodchuck killed him."

☞ We met an old darky trudging along with a heavy side of bacon, which he had just bought, swinging over his shoulder. We observed that he was miserably clad, and we felt sorry for him, for a bitter cold wind was blowing. We remonstrated with him: "Why do you spend your money for meat? you'd better buy a coat." This old gentleman of African descent stopped, looked us full in the face for a moment, and said in most solemn tones: "Massa, when I ax my back for credit, it gives it; when I speak to dis (laying his hand upon his "bread basket,") it calls for de cash."—*Exchange.*

☞ A story is told of a rustic youth and a buxom country girl who sat facing each other at a husking party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured a sly look, and now and then touching Patty's foot under the table. The girl determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out: "Look here, if you love me, say so, but don't dirty my stockings."—*Index.*

☞ The elements are fighting the battles of the Southern Pacific Railroad project. One has only to read the accounts of the snow blockades on the Union Pacific to be convinced of the necessity of a Southern transcontinental route free from snows. During six months in the year the Northern route is simply impracticable. To the inconvenience and vexation to travelers of delay is added the probability of freezing or starving to death.—*Avalanche.*

Reading Notices.

OLD PREJUDICES ARE DYING OUT. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids weakened by disease can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhoea, nervous affections, and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for these complaints in every section of the Union.
feb16—d&wlt

A PERFECT Renovator of the system, carrying off the vitiated bile without the aid of calomel, or any mineral medicine. Simmon's Liver Regulator is entirely vegetable and harmless, and ought to be taken by every one.
feb20-d1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous, no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful, does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oct2—d1y

THE BONDS OF GEORGIA.

Official Notice to the Bond Holders!

An Act

To protect the people of the State of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities, and for other purposes connected with the same.

Whereas, Divers bonds, purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, and divers bonds bearing the indorsement of the State, have been issued and put in circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, and divers bonds issued prior to his administration, have been negotiated by him: And whereas, it is believed that a large portion of said bonds have been illegally and fraudulently issued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds so issued and negotiated is unknown to this General Assembly.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That there shall be a committee appointed of three, one by the President of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued as hereinbefore recited in the preamble of this act, and the aggregate amount thereof; and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That said committee so appointed, be authorized and required to meet and sit in the city of Atlanta during a term not exceeding sixty days, commencing March 1, 1872, for the purpose named in the first section of this act, and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons, books and papers, and to exercise such other power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, immediately after their appointment to give notice of the time and place of sitting by publishing this preamble and act, at least two months prior to their sitting, in two newspapers in the city of Atlanta, two in the city of New York, two in the city of London, and one in the city of Frankfort.

Section 4. Be it enacted further, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia, or bearing the indorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed *prima facie* to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of said State, be, and he is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated or indorsed by the State since the 4th day of July 1868, until said Committee shall have made their report and the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or indorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered as prescribed in this act, should it afterwards appear that the same have been illegally or fraudulently issued.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of said committee or such persons as they may designate for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of publishing this preamble, and such other printing as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

L. N. TRAMMELL,
President of the Senate.

T. W. J. HILL,
Secretary of the Senate.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Speaker House of Representatives.

J. D. WADDELL,
Clerk House of Representatives.

IN SENATE, December 9th, 1871.

Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency, the Governor, this bill has this day passed the Senate by a Constitutional vote of two-thirds, being yeas 25, nays 10.

L. N. TRAMMELL,
President of the Senate.

W. A. LITTLE, pro tem,
Secretary of the Senate.

IN HOUSE, December 9, 1871.

Notwithstanding the veto of his Excellency the Governor, this bill has this day passed the House of Representatives by a constitutional vote of two-thirds, being yeas 117, nays 20.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Speaker House Representatives.

L. CARRINGTON,
Clerk House Representatives *pro tem.*

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ATLANTA, GA., December 13, 1871.

The above and foregoing four pages of written matter contain a true and correct copy of the original of file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of office.

DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that we, the undersigned joint committee, appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, under authority of the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Georgia, will begin our sittings in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, on the first day of March, 1872, and will remain in session until the first day of May, 1872, for the purposes indicated in said act.

The attention of persons owning of holding the bonds of the State of Georgia, or the bonds of railroads indorsed by the State of Georgia, and who expect to present the same to the committee, is called to the first section of said act, as to the nature of the testimony required.

Persons desiring to communicate with the committee will address Thomas J. Simmons, Chairman, care of N. L. Angier, State Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.

Signed at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, the 12th day of December, 1871.

THOMAS J. SIMMONS,
On the part of the Senate and Chairman of Joint Committee.

GARNETT MCMILLAN,
JOHN I. HALL,
On the part of the House.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his book on Chronic Diseases, says in regard to his Golden Medical Discovery, with which our readers are familiar: "From its wonderful power over Consumption of the Lungs, I had thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive Cure, but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for Bronchitis and all throat and ... invaluable remedy for diseases of the liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adopted.

"It will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation healing the affected parts."

This valuable medicine is sold by all first-class druggists.
feb20-deod1w&w1t

Four Millions of Invalids.—At the lowest computation there are upwards of four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number, probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with billiousness, indigestion, chronic constipation, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, etc., had at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or mind.

This suggestion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is born out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eights escape them entirely, and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every state, it might almost be said of every county in the Union.
feb20-deod1w&w1t

YEAS AND NEIGHS.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by an universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the Mustang Liniment is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war in 1849, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful dispatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofale, etc., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the Mustang Liniment is preferable to every other.
feb20-deod1w&w1t

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY—Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavorings. So elegant are the cakes and pastry made with them, that no person will use any other after one trial.
feb20-deod1w&w1t

AN EXPENSIVE NUISANCE.—Sickness is an expensive nuisance; generally makes people selfish, and nervous, mean, and miserable. To escape these dreadful troubles, keep the blood enriched, the nerves strong, by taking Dr. Price's Blood Enricher, before the disease has taken a firm hold. This remedy contains the agents in proportion calculated to impart physical and mental vigor. If not found at one drug store, will find it at another. Ask for Dr. Price's Blood Enricher.
feb15—deod3w&w1t

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are in valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, afording prompt relief in coughs, colds, etc.
feb20-d3t—tues-thur-sat

I HAVE been a dyspetic for years; began to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case.
REV. J. C. HOLMES,
feb13—d1w&w1t Clayton, Ala.

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.00 o'clock	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	7.10	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.20	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.40	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.45	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	6 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 30	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 05	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	8 15	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Atlanta	8:00	A M
Leaves Macon	8:10	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:...	P M
Arrives at Macon	7:30	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:10	P M
Leaves Macon	5:25	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	10:50	P M
Arrives at Macon	6:10	P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	11:10	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	6:15	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:00	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	1:11	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:20	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:30	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:00	P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Dalton	1:00	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10:00	A. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45	P. M
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8:30	P. M
Arrive at Savannah	8:35	A. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7:15	A. M
Arrive at Kingston	8:30	A. M
Leave Kingston	9:00	A. M
Arrive at Rome	10:00	A. M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30	P. M
Arrive at Kingston	10:00	P. M
Leave Kingston	1:50	P. M
Arrive at Rome	3:05	P. M

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3.30	P. M
Arrives at Nashville	3.45	A. M
Arrives at McKenzie	9.50	A. M
Arrives at Memphis	3.45	P. M
Arrives at Union City	11.30	A. M
Arrives at Columbus	12.42	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	11.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	10.15	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.45	A. M
Arrives at Nashville	11.50	A. M
Arrives at McKenzie		
Arrives at Memphis	4.30	A. M
Arrives at Union City	9.10	P. M
Arrives at Columbus	10.40	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	7.35	A. M

No change of cars from Chattanooga to Memphis. But one change from Chattanooga to St. Louis.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50	A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 42	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	12 30	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5:00	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 05	P M
Arrives at West-Point	12 15	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 45	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

Leave Gainesville	6 00	A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	10.00	A. M
Leave Atlanta	[illegible]	
Arrive at Gainesville	[illegible]	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me. Our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles, SACO NOVELTY CO Saco, Me.

$10 from 50c

12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents that retail quick for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N. Y.

500 AGENTS wanted for our splendid life-size charts of GENERAL LEE, "STONEWALL" JACKSON, and 30 other Historical and Religious CHARTS!! Our Maps, Charts, etc., have a universal sale. No risk!! Large profits!! HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment; 107 Liberty street, New York.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

PSYCHOLOGIC Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages, by Herbert Hamilton, B. A. How to use this power (which all possess) at will. Divination, Spiritualism, Sorceries, Demonology, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail $1 25, in cloth; paper covers $1 00. Copy free to agents only. $1,000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. EVANS, Pub. 41 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia.

FREE TO AGENTS.

A bound canvassing book of the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, containing over 300 Illustrations. With a Comprehensive Cyclopedia explanatory of the Scriptures. In English and German, WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Profitable Employment.

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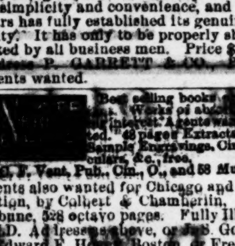

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Sole Agent for the United States.
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feb16-d&wtf

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HAS ample room for the accommodation of families. Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME.

And board as cheap as could be asked for. The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best. Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia. I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.
june9-dtf W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

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aug12-dtf

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1872.
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feb14—deod3w.

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jan29-dtf

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BY GEORGE C. HEARD.

THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage.

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dec6-tf LEON A. CAMP, Clerk.

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BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON.
KINGSTON .... GEORGIA.
june12-dtf

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jan27—d3taw3m

Hotels.

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BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,
(Near the Court House and Depot)
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nov19-dtf

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sep28-dtf

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july23-dtf

BACON HOUSE,
LEXINGTON .... GEORGIA
JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.

A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga.
sep11-dtf

TIBBS HOUSE,
Dalton, Ga.
L. B. STONE. J. B. WIMBERLY.
dec3-dtf

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.,
OCTOBER 1st, 1871.

PARTIES residing or engaged in business in Atlanta, who wish to be from the noise and bustle of the city when through with the business of the day, can find a

PLEASANT AND HEALTHY RETREAT

at this place. The air and water pure, a bountiful table, and the best of attention. Those desirous of availing themselves of the enjoyment of these advantages, can make

EXTREMELY ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENTS

during the fall and winter months. We have accommodations for several families. They should avail themselves of this offer.

MRS. A. S. WHITE, Proprietress.
E. T. WHITE, Manager. sep30-dtf

LITCHFIELD HOUSE,
Acworth .... Georgia.

TABLE always furnished with the best the market affords.
nov11-tf E. L. LITCHFIELD, Proprietor.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA.

TRAVELING Agents will find a welcome home, comfortable rooms and a first-class bar attached. Give me a call.
jan20-d1m

THE MAJORS HOUSE,
BY E. MAJORS,
TRENTON .... GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms.
nov21-dtf

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$2 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	20 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june9-dtf

MADISON HOUSE,
Madison, Georgia.

THIS HOTEL is one of the best in the South, and for comfort and economy, challenges competition. Situated in the handsomest, healthiest and wealthiest city on the continent, it has become, under its present management, truly a home for the ... Proprietor.
oct14-tf

Hammett House,
JONESBORO .... GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodeled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
aug29— jan15—dtf

GEORGIA HOTEL,
Dalton .... Georgia.
DR. B. B. BROWN, Proprietor.

THIS house is located immediately on the side of the Railroad, at the South End of the Passenger Depot.

It will be kept in first rate style, and warranted to give satisfaction to the most fastidious.
nov11-tf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL,
J. A. CHRISTIAN, Proprietor,
Gainesville, Georgia.

THE House has been Refitted and Supplied with New Furniture, and will compare with the best.

RATES OF BOARD:

Single Meals	$ 50	Two Weeks	$16 00
Per Day	2 00		
Per Week	10 00	Per Month	25 00

☞ The Table always supplied with the best the market affords, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
sep24-dtf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Cor. Fulton, Water and Pearl Sts.,
NEW YORK.

THIS well-known, favorite hotel, has recently been renovated, remodeled and furnished new and elegantly throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for our hundred guests.

The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway Stages pass the hotel every three minutes, besides various lines of Street Cars, one of which intersects every other route in New York.

It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the "City of Churches," as from this ferry diverges all the principal railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.
dec—dtf GEO. N. TERRY, Proprietor.

REYNOLDS' HOTEL,
NEWNAN, GA.
W. M. REYNOLDS, Proprietor.

TABLE always supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Board Two Dollars per Day.
june15—tf

R. POOL. J. W. HIGHTOWER.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
Griffin, Georgia,
LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors.

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS,

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.
april14-dtf

"Long John Corn."

AN early variety. Yield last year 83 bushels per acre. Planted 5 bushels and gathered upwards of 600 bushels. Seed for sale, $4 00 per bushel, delivered at depot. Address
FRANCIS FONTAINE,
jan31-d1m Cartersville, Georgia.

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston .... Georgia.

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sep10-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PRATT HOUSE,
(Formerly Hayes House,)
Cuthbert .... Georgia.
T. J. PRATT, Proprietor.

A FREE HACK in attendance upon all trains, and no pains spared to make guests comfortable.
jan13—d3m

ATLANTA City Hospital.

THE need of a CITY HOSPITAL for Atlanta has long been felt, but all efforts heretofore for the establishment of such have failed, our people being too poor to raise the money necessary for such a purpose, and the depleted condition of our State Treasury being such as to render successful legislation in the matter both impracticable and hopeless.

It is, therefore, proposed to appeal to all friends of so benevolent a project, and thus secure a nucleus to encourage an increase of the private donations already promised, which will render the scheme a success; and while the erection of such an Institution will be an enduring Monument to the Charity and Liberality of our citizens, it will also be in keeping with our onward march in the cause of

Civilization and Progress.

For every Two Dollars subscribed, an equal interest will be given the holder of Certificate thereof in the distribution of

$75,000 Worth of Property,

Numbering 1,500 Articles

To be distributed by the Board of Commissioners as soon as all the Shares are taken.

50,000 Shares

—AT—

$2.00 Each $100,000

The value of the separate interest to which the holder of certificate will be entitled will be determined by the Commissioners who will announce to the public the manner, the time, and the place of distribution.

The following gentlemen are to act as Commissioners, and will receive and take proper charge of the money for the Hospital, and will determine upon the plan and site for the same, to-wit:

L. H. ORME, M. D.,
J. F. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
R. S. RAY, M. D.

All friends to our benevolent object are requested to aid our Manager as much as possible in the arduous labor devolving upon him. Send for circular.

EDWARD WESMAN, Manager,
P. O. Box 201.
dec31-dtf Office No. 11, James' Bank Block.

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ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
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AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

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Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

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jan1—dtf

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7-16—dtf

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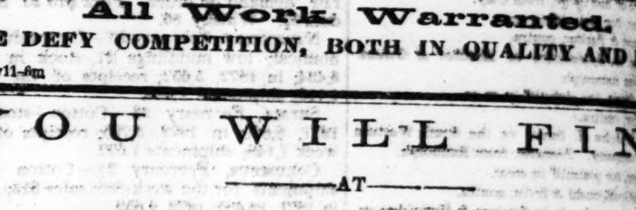

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nov11-6m

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BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

CUSTOM WORK OF ALL GRADES OUR SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK IS COMPLETE TO MERCHANTS.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
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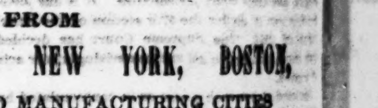

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ALFRED L. TYLER,

Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.
july4—eodtf